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ORIGINAL POETRY.

HORACE IN PHILADELPHIA.

TO J. FENIMORE COOPER, THE NOVELIST.

"Nascuntur eturis edite regibus," &c.

...ppe, sprung from honest stock,
...by fathers 'scaped the block;
...feels much affinity, 'tis said,
...from the block and royal head,)
...ple ancestors were thine,
...can'st not from a kingly line,
...ows alike of fame and pelf,
...by own glories for thyself.

...e few delight to write a splutter,
...ject up dust along the gutter,
...ir chariot wheels attest clear of stones,
...paths, and sometime break their bones;
...ones fat to carry coals,
...and fit to carry tools,
...their knees are turned to gods.
...courts the mob to get a place,
...down in favor a disgrace:
...ples loss to lay up grain,
...prefer those who tempt the main.
...ine at Renshaw's board to dine,
...rock soup and claret wine;
...at Schuylkill's banks delight
...with girls by day or night;
...ause, (here's help their taste, I say,)
...deadly strife and war's array:
...al, averse to shedding blood,
...him self to arms of wood;
...beath his tough shillelagh trees
...Greek quarrels that arise,
...gentleman, venturing bones or life,
...fine of his dissembling wife,
...the cold air pursues his course,
...from the fox without remorse.

...kes town to me allow
...e of ivy for my brow—
...ow over piano play,
...and ornament my lay—
...yes, if Ceff will not refuse
...skills to assist my muse—
...and will I raise the classic sound,
...Schuylkill's shores my notes rebound—
...revering the Horatian eye,
...should hates and admire,
...to the soldier of his scars,
...and sublime shall touch the stars;
...from my rhymes and say they're fine,
...reflections here combine,
...the critics may declare
...Will-ism-H'ish" a vile affair,
...for your part, my authen brother,
...one good turn deserves another.

APRIL.

...first of all sister months, by far,
...Oriental Shakespeare" penn'd thy character;
...drown'd in tears, then smiling with delight,
...and are the thoughts thy scenes excite.

...those fair maid "in heaps of trouble" found,
...bursts forth for every trouble's wound;
...and spirit when reliev'd by tears,
...a cheerful garments clad, appears.

...where clouds, hung o'er the vaulted sky,
...a storm, but the precursers fly;
...where the mournful veil is drawn aside,
...from beauties, clothe the Heavens wide.

...to the minds of men, by sin perverse,
...providence of God, appears a curse;
...when the termination meets their view,
...hours, short, and bless and wonder too.

...April has her charms, and these are they,
...showers prepare the sod for lovely May;
...e, the blossoms, omens of the fruit,
...fold by Nature, from their stratum shoot.

...when the bode of promis'd joy appear,
...from here sees plent'ous fruits no more;
...strong Patience" holds the promise fast,
...by Faith, "fruition comes at last."

ERASMUS.

...the gone that thou art gone—gone from
...e had no charms for these—a cold,
...world! whose every fancied joy
...a bad, as 'twere, a meteor's glow,
...transient ray upon
...wand'rer's path, to leave him dark
...as before.
...ry being! thou hast early 'scap'd
...life's rancid bitters ill;
...hast early pass'd away—
...rodest brightly on thy youthful hours,
...and they guiles as heart on Heav'n,
...nocent bosom thy hallow'd shrine,
...all mem'ry linger round the spot,
...the once was lovely, matchless, fair,
...a peaceful and eternal sleep.

CARLOS.

Author's being asked what Qualities she would admire in a Wife.

...this new-found female desert I'd require,
...the conjugal life—
...fame, nor beauty, nor wealth I'd desire,
...my choice in a wife.

...be bless her portion assign'd,
...ray, bright health's rosy bloom,
...and justice ennoble her mind,
...bosom sorrow consume.

...ther, or honors, or noble descent,
...comfort wherever they fall,
...add a drop to the cup of content,
...partake of them all.

...least the pleasure that wealth can bestow,
...raptures that beauty imparts,
...the painful reflections of woe,
...distress from our hearts.

...mile of a face may occasion a sigh—
...ary allurements of art
...short moment of joy to the eye,
...delight to the heart.

...the temper unclouded and gay,
...ensures ever serene,
...with sweet converse as life wears away,
...anger and spleen.

...would the share with me life's little store,
...of pleasure and smart;
...continue till both were no more,
...delight of my heart.

AGNES.

LINES,

On the Death of Miss Catharine Warren.

...from sight into the tomb,
...by Consumption's dire, unerring dart;
...friends are call'd to wail the doom
...whose love had link'd to many a heart.

...her parents, from friends long known and dear,
...untimely spell'd by hope's delusive breath;
...like leaves in Autumn, cold and sear,
...wither'd in the icy grasp of death.

...farewell to friends of early years,
...adieu to that final hour,
...daily griefs, regrets, and hopes, and fears,
...in vain with death's resistless power.

...remains of that beloved one
...earth turf where her cold relics sleep;
...mourn her many virtues won,
...what friend to look on her must weep.

...with her in guileless gentleness shared,
...innocence, or sedate employ,
...varnish'd fabric hope had reared,
...while for the fate of promised joy.

...was kind, and gentle, and sincere,
...ght to shield her from the common lot;
...grief his victim, and affection's tear
...to fall on memory's hallow'd spot.

...endeared, and mourn'd with keen regret,
...to gain the bourne where sorrows cease;
...that notes her virtues can forget,
...to meet her in those realms of peace.

...been pangs the suffering heart assail,
...the balm for ev'ry wound is given;
...there hath broke earth's clinging chain,
...freed spirit finds its home in Heaven.

FIRST COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Every thing relating to the history of a truly great man must be of importance to posterity, and especially to the succeeding generations of his own countrymen. There is a circumstance in the history of General George Washington, known hitherto to a few individuals only, but which the kindness of a friend enables us now to lay before the public. Shortly after Washington was placed in the Presidential Chair, the impressings of several new coins were transmitted to him, and submitted to his examination. The two similes of these coins we have caused to be engraved, and they will be found below, accompanied by an extract from a letter from Mr. Fraley, which serves further to illustrate the matter. By this letter it will be seen that Washington immediately ordered the dies to be destroyed, and the present impression on our coins to be substituted—thus declining the honor of having his image treated with that distinction which is usually allotted to monarchs and chief potentates. This act of magnanimity is truly characteristic of Washington, and deserves to be recorded as an instance of that disinterested patriotism, which, to "the father of his country," should not be less glorious than his military achievements.—*Editor Casket.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CASKET.

In one of your late Nos. I saw a fac simile of the Penn Medal, and believing that in point of value as a relic, and of importance as noting a political epoch in the history of our country, the first coinage of the United States Mint is not inferior to the Medal, I enclose you several impressions of a cent and half dollar, struck under the administration of General Washington; the former in 1791, and the latter in 1792.

History is eminently silent on the subject of this coinage, and out of this city there are not perhaps a hundred persons who possess any knowledge of the fact: but tradition, handed down by a respectable and well informed citizen, now deceased, (who owned the silver coin, and held it in great estimation) informs us that very few in number were struck; that specimens were transmitted to President Washington, for his inspection and approbation, and that he promptly directed the dies to be destroyed.

It would be unnecessary now to state the precise reasons for this noble act of republican virtue and simplicity, if we were in possession of them. It was the act of the most pure and disinterested statesman and patriot of ancient or modern times, who preferred the effigies of the American eagle and of liberty as the emblems of our coinage, to that of the man, who might, perhaps, from adventitious circumstances, be placed at the head of the nation.

The execution of these dies, when compared with those of the present day, affordeth very striking proof of the rise and advance of the fine arts in our country; and I have been induced to believe a fac simile of these coins are worthy a place in your valuable periodical; and that they would be highly acceptable to your patrons, if the expense of having them cut would not be onerous. There is a great resemblance between the effigy on the coins and the statue on our Washington Monument, in the whole contour of the face.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

POETRY.

A FRAGMENT.

Poetry is peculiarly and emphatically the language of feeling. It is a language with which all, however illiterate, are acquainted; (for all have its constituent—the heart;) a language originated with existence, and universal as the mind of man. Its birth-day was the advent of creation, when "the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy;" and though time shall have developed the wonder-working secrets of the universe, and earth shall have passed away into her primeval nothingness—though the planets, whose glorious pathway is the heavens, and the burning sun, beneath whose gorgeous raiment smiles, as in a garb of beauty, worlds beyond the fortitude of comprehension, shall have melted into oblivion, still shall it live, bright emblem of hereafter, steadfast as the godhead, and undying as eternity!

Poetry!—there is music in the sound! What charms does it not exhibit; what feelings can it not picture? It comes to us in the memory of by gone days; recalling to our affections the tender recollections of childhood, the fond parent, the beloved sister; and awakening to our holiest sympathies, as if from the slumbers of the grave, all the dear objects whose sanctuary has been the deepest chambers of the heart. It comes to us on the wings of hope, kindling into lambent beauty and activity the lethargic energies of mind; rousing, by its exhilarating influences, the passions of the soul, and meliorating, by pleasing anticipations of futurity, the disquietes of the present, or the sorrows of the past.

Poetry! thou source of all that is delightful in the harmony of nature; thou parent of devotion and offspring of felicity! what were earth without thee, and without thee what were heaven, but a wilderness of sweets, and its pleasures but an altar devoid of sacrifice? Where is the land that hath not owned thy supremacy, nor kindled with rapture whilst worshipping at the shrine of thy divinity? Show me the nation that hath not felt thy loveliness, nor looked upon thee with an eye of adoration, and I will point you to barbarity! Show me the man that dares despise thy blandishments, or listen with an inattentive ear unto the melody of thy numbers, and I will point you to a wretch in feeling, a monster in his principles! Aye, where is the bosom that hath not thrilled with enthusiasm, or been lifted up in high-souled admiration, at the lofty stanzas of the sacred bard of Israel?

The heart that hath not throbbed with emotion—the soul that hath never bowed to thine eloquence, nor ever been borne aloft upon the wings of thine inspiration, Oh spirit of Poesy! belong not to humanity, for they have never shared the common sensibilities of its nature!

* * * * *

SENEX.

Philadelphia, March 23, 1830.

HAPPINESS OF CHILDREN.—Children may teach us one blessed, one enviable art, the art of being easily happy. Give him but a moderate portion of food and kindness, and the peasant's child is happier than the duke's: free from artificial wants, unagitated by indulgence, all nature ministers to his pleasures; he can carve out felicity from a bit of hazel twig, or fish for it successfully in a puddle. I love to hear the boisterous joy of a troop of ragged urchins whose cheap playthings are nothing more than mud, snow, sticks, or oyster shells; or to watch the quiet enjoyment of a half-clothed, half-washed fellow of four or five years old, who sits with a large rusty knife and a lump of bread and bacon at his father's door, and might move the envy of an alderman.—*Ulster Pleb.*

'*Am I to blame, mother?*' said a young lad the other day. The lad joined a Temperance Society. His father and mother, (probably *temperate* drinkers) appeared to be displeased with him. The mother openly chided. After a long silence the boy broke forth—'Am I to blame, mother? Sister Mary has married a drunken husband, who abuses her every day. Sister Susan's husband was intemperate, and has gone off and left her, and you are obliged to take her home and take care of her children. Brother James comes home drunk almost every night. And because I have joined the cold water company, and you are likely to have one sober person in the family, you are scolding at me! Am I to blame?'

London Female Fashions for April, 1830.

From "The World of Fashion."

Hats and bonnets.—The return of spring is announced by green for hats, bonnets, &c. which is associated or made up with white. We have seen some white clouded gros de Naples, lined with delicate green; green ribbons have, in the middle, a wreath embroidered in white. Some carriage hats are of emerald green gros de Indes, or watered gros de Naples; they are trimmed with ribbons and feathers of a different shade of green. Velvet hats are still worn by many *elegantes*; the most novel are those of green velvet, lined with granite satin, and ornamented with a bouquet of silver feathers, half green and half granite.

We have already seen in Cleaveland row some beautiful spring hats and bonnets, of changeable gros de Naples, rose color and white, or blue and white; there are also some of citron colored gros de Naples, lined with the same. These head dresses have not only the merit of being novel, they are likewise singularly elegant and becoming.

Out door Costume.—A few spring mantles of emerald green gros de Indes have been made for ladies of high fashion; they are not so wide as those worn in the winter. The pelerines are excessively large, and quite square; they are bordered with an uncommonly rich and deep fringe; there are different shades of green in the fringe. A new and elegant wrap for evening parties is a mantle of figured gros de Naples; the ground is light blue, with white flowers. The pelerine is excessively large and bordered with blue fringe. A very elegant carriage pelisse is of changeable gros de Naples, citron and white; the collar and lappels are lined with the same. The collar is very open on the bosom, and exceeds much more over the shoulders than the lappels; the bottom of the skirt is trimmed with black blond lace, and the pelisse fastens up the front with *nœuds*, the ends of which are trimmed with blond lace.

Dresses.—Pelisse gowns are most in favor in morning dress. They are still composed of gros de Naples, gros des Indes, and other rich silks. They are worn with canonicle chemisettes, which are generally finished with a frill of Mechlin lace. Many ladies wear also a black velvet cravat. An alteration has taken place in the mode of wearing these cravats; besides that which goes round the throat, a second band of black velvet goes round the neck, and crossing on the bosom, descends to the *ceinture*; this band is generally ornamented with five or six richly wrought gold buttons. A new material for morning dress, and one that promises to become a favorite, is called *tissu de Pondichery*.

A few dinner dresses have already been made of jaconet muslin, embroidered in colored silks; one of the most elegant was embroidered in *pensees en colonnes*. The trimming of the skirts was composed of two plunges embroidered in correspond.

We have observed lately, of grand parties, different sorts of ornaments for the sleeves *en berel*. Blond lace is still the decoration most in request; it is disposed either in different rows, one over another, or else it is placed in festoons. A more novel, but less elegant style of ornament, is formed of knots of ribbons, the ends of which hang loose between the plaits of the sleeve.

Ball Dresses.—Several ball dresses have lately been of different kinds of crape and gauze, without any trimming round the bottom of the skirt; the corsage and sleeves of these dresses were superbly ornamented with blond lace.

A dress of *gaze de St Vallier* was ornamented round the skirt with a wreath of silver foliage; it was placed just above the hem, the draperies of the corsage were fastened in the centre by a branch of foliage which formed an agrafe. The beret sleeve was partially covered by a Vatier in blond, which fell below the elbow, and was festooned in front of the arm by a small agrafe of the same foliage.

A dress of rose colored *gaze Carolina* had a corsage *a revers*, bordered with blond lace. The *beret* sleeves were partially covered with a double row of blond lace. The trimming of the skirt was a broad *bias*, the upper part of which was trimmed with six or seven very narrow rouleaux of satin. A single rose *a cent feuilles* was placed just above the right knee!

A very beautiful dress is of white Persian gauze, with a rich pattern in granite and gold; it is trimmed as high as the knee with a rouleaux of grey and white marabouts. The corsage and the bottom of the sleeves trimmed to correspond.

A transparent white gauze dress struck us as being particularly novel; it was striped from the waist to the knee with *chess d'or*. A superb gold foliage, placed immediately above the knee, formed the trimming of the skirt. Hems begin to be replaced by gauze *ouvrée* of beautiful and varied colors; which are disposed in the bias style round the neck.

One of the most elegant ball dresses which have appeared this season, was composed of watered rose-colored silk, the corsage being trimmed with a full of wide blonde, and the cuffs *a la Donna Maria*. The blonde is caught up in the centre by a diamond pin; there is no trimming above the hem. The head-dress was composed of a necklace of diamonds on the forehead; the hair in bands, and a wreath of corn in diamonds *a la Vierge*. Knots of hair, placed very low at the back of the head, make this style of dressing quite Grecian.

Another robe of gauze, striped with satin, (*paper color*,) had a superb white fringe above the hem; the corsage was trimmed with a narrow band of gauze, which was formed into three points on the shoulders, and two reached on the breast. These points were trimmed with a narrow feather fringe which fell gracefully over a *beret* sleeve. The head-dress was composed of a bandeau of diamonds and white feathers.

The most elegant and fashionable dresses for evening parties are made of white satin, with three simple or plain falls.

The waists of dresses are still very long and tight, the skirts have large flat plaits all round; the sleeves fit close to the arm at the elbow, and very large above.

Head-Dresses.—We still see several half-dress hats composed of velvet; but those of citron, blue, lilac, and white gros de Naples, are much more numerous. The crowns of the most novel hats are low, and, in general, they are ornamented more or less with blond lace, or with ribbons disposed in draperies; the brims are between the capote and the hat shape, and very short at the ears. Blond lace and feathers form the trimming of those hats that are composed of velvet; others are decorated with ribbons and white flowers, and several with aigrettes.

White gros de Naples, crapes, and grand'Orient, are the materials in favor for dress-hats. The brims are shallower than usual, but still very wide. These hats are singularly becoming. Some are ornamented with a single long white feather, which is placed under the brim, and falls back over it. Others have a wreath of short lenth so round the crown, as disposed as to resemble a chaperon. Many of these hats are trimmed with rose colored feathers. We have seen a few, but as yet very few, ornamented with wreaths of flowers.

A singular, but very elegant looking hat, is composed of white crape; it has a round crown, and instead of a brim, two pieces of crape placed at some distance from each other, a row of feathers is inserted between them.

A very elegant turban is of blue gauze, arranged upon a crown of *tulle*, embroidered in silver. The fulness is arranged by silver bands. A kind of gauze ribbon is placed behind, the ends of which are trimmed with gold fringe, and hang down on the left side.

The caps of rose-colored crape are arranged half full, and half plain, a ribbon, the ends of which are fixed just above the ears, forms an arcade upon the head, and serves to divide the full part of the cap from that which is open. The border is arranged in the usual manner, with flowers.

Black velvet hats are decidedly fashionable; the front is narrow, raised very much up in front, *a la Henri IV.* and ornamented with a long white plume fastened under the front, and heading on the crown of the hat.

MENZIKOFF, THE RUSSIAN MINISTER.

MENZIKOFF, the celebrated Russian minister, experienced the most sudden reverse of fortune that ever fell to the lot of a mortal in this changing world.

At the death of Peter the Great, the power of Menzikoff increased. Catharine I., who owed her elevation to the throne to the intrigues of that minister, retained him in that high situation to the day of her death. In her last will she desired that Peter the IId. might be united to Menzikoff's daughter—a proof of the ascendancy of the favorite over Catherine, and of the gratitude of the Empress. The intrigues, the despotism, the arrogance, and the disrespectful character of Menzikoff towards the young Emperor, changed the fortune of himself and daughter, and hurled him from his envied greatness to the depth of misery. The Emperor had frequently complained to his young companion of the tyranny of his minister, and his wish had he the power, to escape from his vigilance.

Two powerful and implacable enemies assisted the young czar in this attempt, and destroyed the influence of Menzikoff forever.

Menzikoff saw the danger which awaited him—he remained sometime in suspense, but counting on the assistance of his numerous friends, hastily departed for the capital, meditating the most signal vengeance on his enemies; but precautions were too well taken, and his downfall certain. On presenting himself at the palace, he found the guard changed, and the garrison under arms. He was repulsed from the entrance with threats and insolence; and finding all attempts vain to gain an interview with the Emperor, he retired to his own dwelling. He now no longer found the crowd of courtiers anxious to be noticed, or grateful for the slightest recognition. He walked unattended to his palace, which was surrounded by troops the instant he entered. He was arrested by the officer in command, and desired to depart the next day for his residence at Rennebourg, a large estate and fortified, belonging to Menzikoff, and distant about one thousand versts from St. Petersburg. This order extinguished the last ray of hope, and he saw instantly his future ruin; he is said to have remarked:—"I have committed great crimes, but it is for the Emperor alone to punish me." These words excited some suspicion relative to the death of Catharine.

Menzikoff was allowed a considerable favor: he was permitted to carry with him his most valuable effects, and to be accompanied by as many servants as he thought proper to command. On the noon of the following day he departed: it is asserted that he chose that hour in hopes the feelings of the people might be excited in his favor, and that the Emperor might still be induced to pardon him. He made a foolish and pompous display more in the character of a minister than an exiled prince. His family, with himself, were seated in the most brilliant of his state carriages; his numerous other vehicles, the baggage, servants, horses, &c. formed a grand cortege. He even affected to notice the people as he passed: and if in the crowd he saw one with whom he had been personally acquainted, he called him by name and wished him adieu. This pompous display was, by Menzikoff's enemies, painted to the Emperor as braving him to the last, and a proof that the exiled prince was the ambitious man whom nothing could humiliate: these remarks, added to the personal hatred of the Emperor, had the desired effect. A detachment of troops was instantly sent to deprive him of his honors which had been granted by his own and foreign sovereigns. On obeying this order, Menzikoff became a new man; he relinquished his vanity and ambition with his stars and ribbons. 'Yes, take,' said he to the officer, 'take these witnesses of my foolish vanity; they are all in this box; I thought I should not be allowed to retain them; but I ought to have borne them on my person, and then the humiliation would have been more complete.' The disgrace ended not here. The exile and his family were made to alight from the splendid carriage, and enter into separate and more humble vehicles, sent for the purpose.

'I am prepared for all,' said Menzikoff; 'execute your orders strictly; the more you deprive me of, the less uneasiness will remain.' His new vehicle was a covered kabitka, and the same conveyance awaited his family. His own carriages were all sent back to St. Petersburg, and he continued his journey without having the solace of his wife, or the conversation of his son and daughters. Whenever chance gave him an instant's opportunity of conversing with them, he exhorted them to be firm of heart, and to bear the storm without shrinking. Religion and philosophy animated his words, and they were not spoken in vain.

He arrived, without any other molestation, at Rennebourg; but scarcely had he begun to make preparations for his new life, when an order arrived that he should repair to Yakowski, in Siberia, his residence at Rennebourg being considered too close to the capital. His future destination was about eight thousand versts from St. Petersburg. Eight servants only were allowed to accompany him; and before he left his estate he was made to relinquish the clothes he wore, and to assume the garb of a Russian peasant. His wife and children shared the same fate, their dress being a coarse woollen gown with a sheepskin cap.

The princess Menzikoff being very delicate, and having been accustomed to all the luxuries of the great and opulent, soon gave way to misery and fatigue, and died near Kasan. Her husband exhorted her to meet her fate with resignation, and she died in his arms. Menzikoff performed the last sad duties; he dug the grave himself, and his own hands deposited the body. His guards did not allow him much time to bedew with tears the grave of one to whom he had been long sincerely and affectionately attached; he was hurried from the tomb, and forced to continue his journey to Tobolski. Here the news of his approach had been long known, and the streets were crowded to see the man who had exiled most of the inhabitants of the city, and before whom the destiny of Russia had so lately bowed.

On entering Tobolski, he saw two Russian noblemen whom he had sentenced to exile; they reproached him and hooted at him as he passed. To one he said, 'Your reproaches are just, I have merited them; and now is your moment to satisfy your hatred; but you can wreak no other vengeance in the fallen state to which I am reduced. I sacrificed you to my political views, because your honor and your character disturbed me.' To the other he said, 'I knew not that you were in Siberia; do not impute your present misfortunes to me. I often asked why I no longer saw you, and received only vague and unsatisfactory answers; being too much occupied with public business, I neglected that of individuals; some secret enemy of yours must then have procured the order; if, however, the abuse of me will satisfy you, do it to the utmost of your wish.' A man rushing through the crowd, covered M. and his daughter with mud, which he threw with the greatest strength. 'On me, on me,' said Menzikoff, 'heap your dirt and your reproaches on me alone—those poor creatures have never injured.'

The Governor, by desire of the Emperor, sent Menzikoff five hundred rubles for the relief of his family—the last mark of imperial remembrance he ever was destined to receive; he obtained permission to employ it in the purchase of those articles which might conduce to his ultimate comfort, or alleviate in some degree his future miserable exile. This precaution was prompted by the wants of his children; for himself he had few; he had resigned himself with perfect content into the hands of the Being whom, when in affluence, he had neglected or forgotten; his own misfortunes he bore with fortitude, but it drew tears of anguish and repentance from his heart, when he surveyed the misery his ambition and tyranny had entailed on his family.

Saws, hatchets, articles requisite to clear the ground, salted provisions, seeds, &c. were procured, the surplus money he desired might be distributed among the poor.

The time destined for him to stay at Tobolski being expired, he once more continued his journey. His vehicle was, by a refinement of cruelty, changed to an open car, drawn by one horse, sometimes by dogs. Five long months passed before he reached Yokowski, and during this period he was exposed to the inclemency of the weather, in a climate exceedingly cold, and where the ground is seldom free from snow.—These can best feel for the suffering of the exile, who have themselves passed days and nights in sledges, where the dull monotony of the scenery is never changed, and where all that meets the eye is everlasting snow, or thick woods of deep colored pine, through which the wind blows as if in response to its wild inhabitants. Menzikoff's health was unimpaired by cold and fatigue, and his family bore the journey with apparent health and vigor.

A few days previous to his arrival, a circumstance occurred which recalled all his former power and grandeur, and caused the liveliest emotions of grief and distress. He had alighted with his family in the cottage of a Siberian peasant, one of those small and miserable log-huts which admit sufficient light to make darkness and wretchedness visible, when an officer whom he instantly knew, entered the hut. This officer was returning from Kamskatcka, where he had been sent during the reign of Peter the Great, with a commission relative to the discoveries which Captain Behring was to attempt. The officer had served under Menzikoff, who now called him by his name. Astonished to find himself known in so distant a country, and so retired a spot, he asked who it was that addressed him, and who knew him. 'I am Alexander,' replied the exile; 'I was not long ago the Prince Menzikoff.' The officer could scarcely credit the assertion; he had left him in power and affluence, and the first subject of the state; it appeared more probably the raving of some insane peasant, than the actual person of the great Menzikoff. The prince led the officer to a small aperture which admitted the light, and holding his face for scrutiny, asked—'Are you not satisfied?' The officer having recognized him, exclaimed, 'Ah, my prince! by what disaster has your excellency fallen into this deplorable state!' 'Suppress your titles,' said the exile; 'I have already told you that I am Alexander.' Still uncertain, the officer addressed a young peasant, who was mending his boot in a corner, and asked 'Who is that extraordinary man?'—'It is Alexander, my father,' replied the young man aloud; 'ought you not to know us—you who have received so many favors, and are under so many obligations to my father?' Menzikoff, displeased at the rudeness of his son, interrupted him by saying, 'Pardon this unfortunate man the rudeness of his humour; he is my child, whom, during his infancy, you condescended to caress and carry in your arms: here are his sisters—these are my daughters (showing at the same time two apparently miserable peasant girls, who were soaking the crusts of black bread in a wooden bowl containing milk.) 'This had the honor of being affianced to Peter II., our present Emperor, and was to have been the Empress of all the Russias.'

This conversation the more astonished the officer the longer it continued, and the name of Peter II. was a surprise; for he himself having left Russia more than four years, was ignorant of the changes which had occurred. Menzikoff related past circumstances, beginning with the death of Peter the Great, and ending with his exile.

'You will find,' he concluded, 'Dolgorouki and Ostermann leading the Government—tell them in what state you saw me, it may gratify their hatred and revenge; but assure them that my heart experiences more tranquillity than theirs, and more than it ever knew during the time of my great prosperity.'

They parted. The officer watched the departing car of Menzikoff, doubting whether most to pity or admire him.

Menzikoff began to make the necessary arrangements and precautions to diminish the horrors of his exile. He cleared sufficient ground to plant his seeds; and with the assistance of his eight servants, he began to cut wood in order to enlarge his hut and make it habitable.—His example encouraged the others, and shortly was finished a house sufficiently large for his family; it consisted of a chapel and four rooms. He took one for himself and son; the second for his daughters; the third for his servants, and the last for the shelter of his provisions. The daughter who had been destined for the Empress, had now the charge of the kitchen, the other sister repaired the clothes and washed the linen. Surely, if the downfall of any merited pity, the sight of these females, nursed in the lap of luxury, and rocked in the cradle of affluence, condemned through the misfortunes of their father, to the lowest drudgery of the lowest born, must have excited it! Wherever women have devoted themselves with affection to their parents or their husbands, invariably have they shown a greatness of soul, equal, if not superior, to men. It is said, that whatever sickness or pain the remembrance of past time caused, these excellent and devoted daughters met their father with a cheerful countenance.

The officer above mentioned sent them a present of sheep, rams, cows, bulls, and a sufficient stock of poultry to form a small farm yard; and from that moment, as far as the necessaries of life were concerned, no want was experienced. Every morning, noon, evening, and midnight, the family assembled in the chapel, and Menzikoff performed the service. Misfortune had humbled his mind, and he was now become extremely religious: his example was followed by the rest. The silence of solitude had banished the stormy passions of the heart. Tranquility was established, and was only moved from his breast, when the sting of reproach for the misery he had entailed on his children troubled his imagination.

Six months had elapsed since his arrival, when the eldest daughter was attacked by the small pox. Menzikoff became the physician; he had recourse to all the arts within his reach; he watched her with the eye of an anxious father: remedy after remedy was applied, but all in vain; day after day she made rapid strides to her grave. Perceiving how vain were his endeavors, Menzikoff shook off the doctor and assumed the priest. The day of her death arrived. Menzikoff, his family, and servants, stood round the bed of the dying princess; with unmoist eyes, a firm voice, and mild countenance, he told his daughter to yield up her spirit in a manner becoming a christain and a princess; and while calling with a devout heart upon the Sovereign Disposer of all things, his daughter died in his arms. His calm philosophy at once forsook him, and he became instantly the father. He threw himself upon the corpe, embraced it, and moistened it with his tears; when, suddenly recollecting the duties he had still to perform, he pointed to the dead, and, in a firm voice, said—'My children, learn of your sister how to die.'—The prayers ordained by the Greek ritual were sung during the day; and when the night approached he buried her in the chapel. By her grave he marked out another, saying—'Here place me when I am no more.'

Both the surviving children were attacked with the same disorder; but in these cases the care of the father met a better compensation, and in a short time both recovered.

The cares arising from his situation, grief for his wife and daughter, and the fatigues necessary to existence, began at last to undermine his health; this he cautiously concealed from his family, but a slow fever commenced, which exhausted his strength, and obliged him to remain in bed. Then burst forth all the horrors of the situation of his family. Alone, friendless, in an almost desolate country, far from all assistance, unaccustomed to the practice of medicine, the son and daughter behold their parent approaching his end. The lingering disorder assumed a worse appearance, and death was certain. This Menzikoff felt, and sending for the children, addressed them for the last time, and with his usual fortitude: 'My children, my last moment is near at hand, and death, which is become familiar to me since my banishment, would have no terrors, if I had only to account for the time since my exile. To this moment, my children, your hearts are free from corruption and here you will better retain them in innocence, than in the follies and levities of a court: if you should ever return, remember me only in the example I have given you here.'

The firm tone of voice with which he uttered these last words deceived his children, who believed his death was yet distant; but, in bidding this last adieu, he had rallied his almost exhausted strength, which left him as he concluded.—He extended a hand to each child, and a slight convulsion concluded his life.

He was buried by the side of his daughter as he had desired.

Thus died Menzikoff! a man of great vigor of mind and sound judgment, who had done much good for his country, and who long enjoyed greater power than any sovereign in Europe.—The house and chapel have long since fallen to decay, and no stone, no mark can be traced of the spot, where he who had lived in splendor, died in exile.

At the commencement of the reign of the Empress Ann, the children were recalled from exile. The daughter married Gustavus Birer, brother of the duke of Courtland, and the son rose to a high rank in the military profession.

PREDICTION VERIFIED.

Our readers are all familiar with the anecdote of the Almanac maker, whose boy inadvertantly seasoned the weather with "a little snow," in June, which, by an extraordinary coincidence of circumstances, established the reputation of the Almanac beyond the reach of gainsaying. The faith, so prevalent at that time in Almanac makers' predictions, respecting the weather, seems not to be extinct, even at the present day. During the prevalence of the mild weather, in the fore part of the winter, a trader in Franklin county was thus accosted by one of his customers: 'Mr. Yardstick, I've brought back the Almanac I bought of ye, for I don't belive it's ginnywine, and I want my expence again, or else one of the ra'al Farmers,' that can be depended upon. This is all a sham." He went on to relate, that, depending on his Almanac, he had made sundry arrangements for sleighing and sledding, and had been sorely disappointed. He then opened his Almanac, and exhibited to the shop-keeper the following words, extending through half a page, and occupying a space of two or three weeks:—"*Look out for snow about this time.*" "So, said the trader, you say, that, depending on your Almanac, you have been greatly disappointed." "Yes, I have been waiting for snow these three weeks; every body has been looking for it and wondering why it did'nt come; the gals have lost their sleigh-ride, and neighbour Goodwill says we sha'nt never get our wood up at this rate." "I am sorry for your disappointment, but the fault is your own, and not mine nor the Almanac's; if you will examine again, you will find that the Almanac did not predict the *coming* of snow, but merely the *looking for it*; if it had actually come, people would not have been looking for it, as you say every body has been, even as it there foretold; and thus the prediction is verified." The logic convinced the purchaser, who went away, not only satisfied that his Almanac was the "ginnywine Farmers'," but confirmed in his belief in Almanac predictions.—*Wor. Spy.*

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COMMUNICATIONS.

MR. EDITOR:—It was with some degree of surprise and concern, that I read in your valuable paper, of the 3d instant, an extract of a letter from Judge Hopkinson of Philadelphia, to a gentleman in England, not because of any peculiar injury to the cause of christianity, which the weight of the learned Judge's opinion is likely to entail; but because the amiable gentleman to whom he refers, the very initials of whose name designates him both to his friends and opponents, has been needlessly, and, in my judgment, unfeelingly exposed, and by a hand which might be supposed one of the last to violate the ashes of the deceased, or harrow the feelings of his surviving relatives. The letter may not, however, have been first published in England, with the knowledge or consent of the writer. Be this as it may, the extract is before the American public, and become common property.

There appears to be a remarkable degree of independence and unconcern in the honorable author of the letter, on a subject which one would reasonably suppose, from the elevated, dignified, and responsible station which he occupies, ought to have claimed, if not *paramount* attention, yet so much as to evince his knowledge of, and reverence for the precepts of religion given to the world, by the Judge of all the earth. His sweeping denunciation of all who embark in religious discussions and studies, is neither in accordance with sound judgment, nor charity; for, although it be admitted that many theologians have involved themselves and others in impassable mazes of controversy, the argument deduced is not more conclusive against theology itself, than the too general quirks and quibbles of pettifoggers, against the science, which has given to the writer his merited celebrity and emolument; a science based on the same eternal foundation, with that of theology, and many of the practitioners of which, including himself, are an honor both to it, and to their country.

I can scarcely believe the author of the letter quite free from a species of infatuation, similar to what he might gravely attribute to Swedenborg or to Mr. C——, when he asserts ('tis a happy circumstance that the assertion even of a Judge is not proof) that "men who employ their time in the pursuits of theology," which he presumes to any were never intended for them, "become uncomfortable to themselves, often uncharitable to others; they are less amiable as husbands, fathers, or masters; since it is certain that theology inculcates all the graces and charities of which the human character is susceptible, and from motives the most pure and disinterested.

It is granted that the theological controversies of some expositors of the divine law, merit no better title than "unintelligible jargon;" but why is the learned Judge so sensitive on this point, when in the profession of his choice there is *jargon as unintelligible*, and are fabricated mazes and labyrinths, which it would require a Swedenborg to explore and digest. I wonder that the writer of the letter had not long ere this vacated his Judicial seat, in disgust at the "glorious uncertainty of the law."

In his obituary of Mr. C——, he unwittingly gives us his own creed, which is briefly comprehended in the epicurean motto, "*dum vivimus, vivamus.*" He exultingly demands "what discovery has Mr. C—— made?" I answer, he discovered "that man's a fool, though God is wise." He discovered a God, who is not a *Monster*, and that divine truth is neither beyond the comprehension, nor beneath the dignity of a wise man. He discovered what it seems has eluded the sagacity of his *Eulogist*, that the mysteries of heaven, although hid from "the wise and prudent" of this world, are clearly revealed to "babes and sucklings."

If those who witnessed his dying moments say the truth, he left this state of being in sweet composure of mind, in the certain expectation of an eternity of bliss. But as this is an inheritance merely in reversion, and not treated of in any of the Judge's books, it is presumed he considers it as not worth a farthing. In conclusion, I think it not improbable that bigotry and sectarism among those who ought to have appreciated the professional and moral merits of Mr. C——, may fairly come in for a large share of accountability for the poverty and wretchedness to which he and his amiable family were reduced.

A SWEDENBORGIAN.

Cincinnati, April 13, 1830.

To the Editor of the Saturday Evening Post.

SIR,—Your correspondent in the Saturday Evening Post of April 17, who signs himself "A Parent" expresses his dissatisfaction at an extract from the Journal of Health, in which mothers are cautioned against giving quack medicines to their children. The same cautions are, if I mistake not, given in the London *Oracle of Health* by an old physician of great experience. The case adduced by "A Parent" of the good effects of Dalby's Carminative, when prescribed by the family physician, is an odd kind of objection to the cautions in the Journal of Health. Those cautions were addressed to mothers, not to physicians: they were expressly intended to prevent the former class of persons, who are necessarily ignorant of the circumstances under which a medicine should be given, and of course of its proper dose, from doing that which the latter can alone be competent judges of. A few drops of laudanum or paregoric have often as marked an effect in relieving pain as the Carminative had in the case referred to by your correspondent: and yet it would be a sad want of logic, to infer from this the propriety of mothers, at their discretion, dosing their infants with laudanum and paregoric. A timely bleeding, or a dose of calomel, prescribed by a family physician, has often saved the life of a child. Shall I, on this account, making use of the language of your correspondent, tell the public that, "with this powerful evidence before me, and sustained by the recommendation of a highly respectable physician, I feel confidence in recommending to mothers a proper application" of bleeding and calomel. The recommendation must necessarily mislead. Mothers cannot be the proper judges in cases of this nature, and hence would seem the reason of the repeated cautions given in the Journal of Health against nursery family doctoring that is—against domestic quackery of any kind.

Of the propriety and wisdom of a physician's prescribing a quack medicine of known composition, such as Dalby's Carminative, bearing in mind the uncertainties growing out of its age and changes, decomposition and possible inaccuracy in its preparation at first, this is not the occasion to speak. It would certainly seem better to give a simpler prescription of his own, as, in so doing, he would not encourage dozens ignorantly, and mischievously, to quack on the faith of his recommendation of the nostrum in the solitary case before him. How many parents could we not find, and perchance some physicians too, who would extol Godfrey's Cordial in a still warmer strain than your correspondent speaks of the Carminative, and yet be equally as much in error. I know a most affectionate mother, and tender, and one would suppose experienced, nurse, who gave a dose of Godfrey's Cordial to her infant (it was her twelfth child) and very nearly destroyed it by so doing. She no doubt thought she was making "a proper application" of the mixture. It is a singularly erroneous notion of their ability to make "a proper application" of laudanum, that is the cause of mothers and nurses doing such irreparable mischief either by repeated dosing of children with this medicine, or by giving over doses of it; or, finally, by administering it through mistake, in place of some other family drops.

In his implied censure on those Clergymen who expressed their approbation of the Journal of Health, "A Parent," obviously forgets or misconceives entirely the nature and aim of the work. It is not medical; nor is it addressed to physicians, nor intended to become authority in "a sick chamber." Its conductors stated distinctly in the beginning of the work, the objects they had in view. It was competent for a divine, or any sensible man, to express his approval of those objects, and also of the manner, in which so far as he had seen, they were treated. To do this did not require a medical education, nor a knowledge of medicine—because the work was not, and is not, and as far as I am allowed to judge of the intentions of the editors, will not be, a professional one. Whatever ambition they may have to become authority in a sick chamber will be evinced in works strictly medical, and by a course of reasoning and illustration directly addressed, as it ought to be, to their medical brethren.

A Reader of the Journal.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I have read with much pleasure the first eight numbers of a publication entitled the Journal of Health.—The manner in which it is conducted, the principles which it inculcates, and the style in which they are engaged, in my opinion, entitle that work to public confidence, while it remains in the hands of its present Editors.

DAVID HOSACK, M. D.
Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine in Rutger's College, New York.

January 14, 1830.

New York, January 21, 1830.

Judging from the first nine numbers of the Journal of Health, I have formed a very favourable opinion of its utility, as a popular work; and cheerfully recommend it to the patronage of the public.

ALEX. H. STEVENS, M. D.
Professor of Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York.

I have read with much interest the first nine numbers of the Journal of Health, and it gives me pleasure to say, that, in my opinion, it possesses more merit, and is better calculated to enlighten the public mind on the subject of health, without the hazard of inculcating error, than any popular work I have seen on the subject of medicine.

A. W. IVES, M. D.
New York, Park Place, January 11, 1830.

The numbers of the Journal of Health, which have fallen under my notice, appear to have been conducted in a very judicious manner. They contain facts important to be known to all classes of the community, and I therefore heartily recommend the work to the attention of the public. "JOHN C. WARREN."

Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.

Boston, February 1, 1830.

DR. COXE, the distinguished Professor of *Materia Medica* in our University, in his preface to the eighth edition of the *American Dispensatory*, addresses some sound practical advice to the different classes of medical men. He invites the co-operation of the *College of Pharmacy* in urging upon Apothecaries the adoption of some general and uniform arrangement in their establishments; and says:—"We may be permitted to repeat what every day's experience proves to be desirable; that the hazards of mistaking poisons for articles not dangerous, can only be perfectly obviated by making it incumbent on every apothecary to keep such articles as are poisonous, or even hazardous, in bottles of a different form from those intended for other purposes. If square bottles were sanctioned by the College of Pharmacy for this especial intention, the very circumstance of taking up one of that form, will instantly, to the very youngest apprentice, warn him that the article is to be carefully attended to. Nor can there be a single reason assigned why this, or some similar measure should not be adopted. To this we would also add, that the often improperly placing articles in bottles, or drawers, with labels different from the real article therein contained, is unquestionably hazardous for the ignorant apprentice, independently of its producing in his mind a relaxation of that attention to the strictest order which the business of the apothecary so strongly demands. The only other subject that seems of consequence to notice, is one that the editor has much at heart, and which he has repeatedly brought forward, with the hope of being seconded in his views! One, indeed, in which every branch of the medical profession, and every member of each branch is deeply interested, viz.—that of providing a fund, by a small annual subscription, the interest of which, when sufficiently augmented, to be applied for the relief of indigent members in sickness, and for that of their families in case of death. Numerous are the demands of this description! as every member of the profession can testify. How much better that arrangements of a permanent character should be adopted, by which the required assistance should be considered not as a mere matter of temporary charity, but one on which every unfortunate member, or his family, (having been a subscriber to the fund,) could confidently rely, when sickness or death should have prostrated the hopes awakened in more auspicious moments."

In the case of the Phœnix Insurance Company of New York, against John Conard, Marshal of this district, a decision was yesterday pronounced in favour of the plaintiffs; the damages to be ascertained by an inquest. The action was brought to recover damages for the seizure of teas imported in the Thomas Scattergood and other ships.—*Chronicle.*

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, last Saturday, JACOB LENTZ and WILLIAM CLARK, recently convicted of murder in the second degree, were each sentenced to solitary imprisonment for the term of twelve years; this being the extent of the punishment which the law authorizes the Judges to award for that crime.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

There were 76 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week—34 adults and 42 children; 10 people of colour—and 2 from the almshouse.

It is stated, that fifteen thousand barrels of flour, at five dollars a barrel, were disposed of in this city last week.

A New Orleans paper speaking of the late fire in that city, says, "Such was the scarcity of water, though within 100 yards of the Mississippi, that Mr. Woolf supplied the engines pretty liberally with *beer* and *cider*."

Mr. Forsyth, speaking in the Senate, on the Indian Question, said, "Georgia will have the penalty of her bond, even to the pound of flesh." Mr. Sprague, of Maine, replied, "Georgia shall have her bond fulfilled; but let her take care that no blood be drawn."

The Steamboat Lady of the Lake has commenced her trips on the Canandaigua Lake.—The Steamboat Seneca Chief has commenced running on Seneca Lake. The Steamboat De Witt Clinton has commenced her trips on the Cayuga Lake.

The tract of coal land belonging to the North America Company, was sold by T. B. Freeman & Son at Pottsville, on Wednesday week, for $220 per acre, and one acre, situated at the junction of Mill creek and Schuylkill, sold for $7,200.

Mr. Mackenzie, editor of the Colonial Advocate, who was sued by a Mr. Small, for an alleged libel contained in a hand bill, obtained a verdict in his favor at the trial of the cause in York on the 8th instant, before Mr. Justice Sherwood, and a special jury. He conducted his own defence.

Captain Sever, of the ship Milo, (of Boston) arrived at New York from Canton, informs that the East India Company's ships were prohibited from coming to Whampoa by the Select Committee.

At Charleston, on the evening of the 16th, Captain Wellsman, a respectable inhabitant of that city, while endeavoring to part two negroes fighting in the street, was stabbed in the side by a white man named Perrin.

Captain Russell, of the British Navy, has lately, by the sentence of a court martial, been dismissed from the service, for the loss of the ship Wolf, which he commanded. He is a brother of the Marchioness of Cleveland, and, by family influence, was promoted to the rank of master and commander at the age of seventeen.

The New York Commercial, of Tuesday, states the arrivals at that port, in the last two days, to have been 149—ships 6—brigs 24—schooners 97—sloops 12. Marine Stock generally, on Thursday, rose two or three per cent.

At New Orleans, on the 1st ult, 7500 bales of cotton, valued at $300,000, were sold, in one lot, to two great English houses of that city. The whole was what is termed fine cotton; price ten cents, but classed down in price for ordinary and inferior. The sale is said to be the largest ever made in this country.

Counterfeit American half dollars have made their appearance in Quebec.

Drawing of the New York Lottery, No. 3, for 1830—40 9 42 56 37 12 18 22 25 4.

A gentleman from the West, while standing in the crowd at the post office, N. Y. on Thursday morning, was robbed of his pocket book, containing drafts to the amount of nine or ten thousand dollars, and twelve dollars in bank notes.

The Mechanics' and Farmers' bank, at Albany, has declared a dividend of fifty per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st of May next. This is, we believe, the largest dividend ever declared in the United States.

Mr. William N. Jeffers, has sued Mr. Elijah Brooks, editor and publisher of the Salem, N. J. Messenger, for an alleged libel—laying his damages at five thousand dollars.

THREE TWINS.—At a late public dinner in Natchez, the 9th toast was:—Agriculture, Manufacture and Commerce—Like the twins of Siam, they live and die together."

A letter from St. Louis, dated the 30th ult. states that a party of eighty men, under Gen. Ashley, was about to proceed to the Rocky Mountains, on a trading expedition.

Among the most conspicuous advertisements in the late London papers, are those of several dancing masters and mistresses, boasting their skill in "the much admired Mazurka, as danced at the Princesses Weimar's and lately introduced at the Duke of Devonshire's."

The first number of the Euterpeiad, a periodical, devoted to music, has appeared at New York. It contains three pieces of music, one of them original—and is printed in handsome style.

The sloop Detroit, of Albany, was run afoul of on Friday while lying at anchor near West Point, and sunk. She had a full cargo of merchandize on board. The Detroit was bound up from New York to Albany.

The town of Newport, (R. I.) has voted to erect another school house in that town, to accommodate at least 400 pupils, for a free school.

Since the first of April, *thirty-one thousand and six hundred* ship letters have been received at the post-office in New York; a greater number than is usually received in three months.

Mr. Hackett has offered a premium of two hundred and fifty dollars, for the best comedy in three acts, in which the principal character shall be an *original* of this country; to be presented to him, with the usual forms, on or before the first of September next.

FROZEN WINE AND ALE.—In the year 1109 the frost was so intense in Scotland, that frozen ale was sold by weight. The same happened also in the time of James I., when both wine and ale were sold in a congealed state.

The thirteenth anniversary of the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Society, at New York, was held on Wednesday last. The schools, thirty one in number, are said now to contain nearly four thousand children, under the care of above four hundred teachers.

The Directors of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company, in a recent address to the Mayor and Council of Baltimore, denounce Philadelphia as a *hostile city*.

A reward of five thousand dollars is offered in New New York for information which shall lead to the recovery of a Prussian brig called the Christian, which sailed from Laguira on the 27th February, 1829, for Hamburg, with a cargo of coffee, and has not been heard of. It is thought probable she was captured by pirates.

Over the grave of Push-ma-ta-ha, an Indian chief buried at Washington, a monument has been erected, on which are inscribed his last words:—"When I am gone fire the big guns over me."

The proprietors of the Louisville (Ky.) Focus, propose hereafter to publish that paper daily and tri-weekly, as well as weekly.

Mr. Lloyd, who has published an amusing account of the North of Europe, describes the dissection of a Bear. He says, the fat is considered of such astonishing virtue, that if a deal box be rubbed with it over night, on the following morning it will be converted into a hair trunk!

The Woodstock, (Vt.) Observer states, that the body of a female was disinterred from a grave yard in that vicinity on Monday week. Four students belonging to the Woodstock Medical Institution, suspected of having been concerned, had been arrested, and two of them bound over for trial. The others were discharged.

A large iron bound cask drifted on shore at the Narrows, New-York, on Thursday, which was found to contain two human bodies and several parts of others. A Coroner's inquest was held, whose verdict was, that the remains were from subjects dissected.

The navigation at Detroit commenced about the 24th ult. The export trade of that city with the ports of Lake Erie, and North, amounted last year, to nearly $400,000—the principal items being fur and peltries, valued at 325,000 dollars.

Hail fell in Montgomery, Alba. on the 1st instant; some of which, the Planters Gazette says, measured 1 1-2 inch in diameter. A heavy frost followed.

Several breaches have taken place in the canal near Pittsburgh, and on the aqueducts; and on the 12th inst. a part of the great aqueduct over the alleghany, at Kiskiminetas, gave way, in consequence of the insufficiency of the timber.

A general vaccination has been ordered at Nantucket, by a vote in town meeting.

The President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, offers to furnish first quality Lackawanna coal, at Bolton, one mile from the Hudson, and ninety miles above New York, at *six* dollars per ton, and five dollars and fifty cents for second quality, payable on the 10th November and 10th January. Discount for cash, 1-2 per cent per month, for quantities of 50 tons and over. Under 50 tons, and not less than a boat load, about 25 tons, cash.

During the past week, 100 persons died in New York—of these, 29 were men, 22 women, 35 boys and 14 girls—18 died of consumption.

Mrs. Royall arrived at Macon, North Carolina, on the 14th, and, according to the Telegraph, is charmed with her Southern tour. Macon she calls the rosebud of little cities.

According to the Lehigh Pioneer of Thursday, Mauch Chunk, for two or three nights last week, was so brightly lighted by the fire in the mountains, that the editor could read the smallest print.

On Friday night last, two men fell into the outlet lock of the Pennsylvania Canal at Middletown, one of whom, James Morrison, was drowned.

The Committee of the House of Representatives appointed to prepare articles of impeachment against Judge Peck, consists of Messrs. Buchanan, Storrs, of N. Y. McDuffie, A. Spencer, and Wickliffe.

Professor Eaton, of the Rensselaer school at Troy, commences a course of travelling instruction on the 23d of June. The students are to leave New York for Albany, in a steamboat, and to proceed in canal boats, to Lake Erie; to return in ten weeks. About thirty interesting places are to be visited. In this city, applications are to be made to Dr. S. G. Morton.

In a letter from London, dated March 2, received at St. Andrews, New Brunswick, it is stated that the British Government had closed, by a positive refusal, the negociation with Mr. McLane respecting the West India trade.

Samuel Staley was tried last week in Pittsburgh, for the murder of Michael Moon—he was found guilty of murder in the second degree.

An exceedingly violent gale, from the East, visited Gibraltar on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of March. No vessels there were materially damaged, but it was believed that much mischief had been done in the Mediterranean. Several injured vessels had arrived.

The ship Sarah arrived at Nantucket on the 19th, from the Pacific, with one hundred and five thousand gallons of oil; having been out thirty-five months.

In the case of the breach of promise of marriage, tried in the District Court, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff of one thousand dollars.

A person was arrested in Baltimore, on Monday, for attempting to pass a counterfeit ten dollar bank note of Mr. Girard's Bank.

The export of Flour at Philadelphia, since the 1st of April, has amounted to about 29,000 barrels—of which about 21,000 barrels have gone to England. Six or seven ships are now up for England, and will clear the store houses of former purchases.

The following obituary notice is copied from the London (Eng.) Examiner, of March 31, 1830:—Died, at Bath, *Fortune*, wife of Mr. *Gifford*, of great Pulteny street, and cousin to T. Jefferson, the late excellent President of the U. States.

The St. Petersburg papers announce the death of a man at Moscow aged 150 years!

On Saturday week the Ladies' Bazaar was opened in Quebec, for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum; the rooms were crowded until five o'clock, and upwards of $1000 were received the first day.

The last Providence Patriot says—"A man was apprehended yesterday in Taunton, on suspicion of being the murderer of Mr. White, of Salem. He was in company with the notorious Malbone Briggs. He has been committed for trial, next week."

At Washington, on Friday evening, Mr. Vaughan, the British minister, gave an elegant entertainment in honor of the anniversary of St. George. The principal officers of our government, and most of the foreign ministers resident at Washington, were present.

In the period of three months and a half, 4341 poor sick persons have received aid from the New York Dispensary.

The memoirs of Robespierre are announced as soon to be published.

The woods in every direction around Pottsville are said to be in flames, covering the town with a dense cloud of smoke.

The Senate of New York have passed Mr. Wheeler's bill reducing Militia parades. It abolishes court-martials for trying the non-commissioned officers, and directs all fines to the support of common schools.

The Cincinnati Advertiser mentions that a shoemaker in that city committed suicide on the 14th inst. by taking laudanum; assigning for a reason his inability to support his wife and five children, ("who are thus" it is sagely added, "deprived of a husband and father."

An Anti-Bolivarian writes from Caracccas, March 27: "Public spirit is at its height; we have a powerful army, enthusiasm, and the sacred cause of liberty on our side, and we fear nothing."

Joseph Evans was executed at Greensburg, on Tuesday last, for the murder of John Cissler, on the 31st day of December last, in a shanty on the canal line a few miles above that place.

A Georgia paper hints that the Governor of that State will probably convoke the legislature before the commencement of June, to consider the proper course to be pursued in relation to the Indians and their lands, and the gold hunters.

The American Consul at Liverpool, has given notice that the number of letters addressed, without necessity to his care, has compelled him to adopt the resolution of leaving all such, unauthorized, in the post-office, letters to ship masters, arrived or expected at the port, to be the only exception.

On the 21st instant, five ships arrived in various parts of the United States from Canton, viz:—one at Philadelphia, three at New York, and one at Salem. Four of them sailed from Canton in company on the 30th of December, the other a few days before.

At Savannah on, the 16th instant, a slave called Sampson, convicted of manslaughter, received thirty nine lashes, and was branded on the left cheek with the letter M.

At Wheeling, on the 21st inst., the Ohio river was five feet above low water mark and falling.

Counterfeit $5 notes of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, Easton Branch, are in circulation on the Eastern Shore.

STEAM BOAT CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.

A most lamentable accident, causing the loss of several lives, occurred, on Thursday evening, on board one of the NORTH RIVER steam boats, the Chief Justice MARSHALL. The NEW YORK EVENING POST remarks that the vessel was believed to be as safe a boat as any on the river, having been thoroughly repaired last winter, and furnished with a new engine of encreased power, on the low pressure principle, with a strong upper boiler. Her captain is said to be an experienced and careful man. The COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER contains the following particulars:—

Intelligence was received at an early hour this morning, that the boiler of the steam-boat Chief Justice Marshall, Capt. Ford, on her way from Troy to this city, exploded last evening, by which accident the lives of several passengers were lost, some more were dangerously scalded, and many more slightly. As usual, on such occasions, the flying reports prove to have been much exaggerated, although we have found it impossible to collect materials for a full and correct account, or indeed such a one as will satisfy the inquiries of those who had friends on board. It appears that the explosion took place while the boat was getting under way from the dock at Newburg, and, in fact, but a moment after letting off the steam. It was just in the edge of twilight, and the passengers had but a short time previously left the tea-table in the dining cabin. This was most providential; for, as the force of the explosion was in that direction, had the passengers remained in the cabin, there would have been an immense destruction of life. It is believed that seventeen persons were more or less injured—seven or eight very seriously, and some of them mortally. But such was the confusion and alarm—such a rushing on shore, and throwing of themselves overboard in the fright and agony of the moment—that it is impossible to predicate with accuracy the extent of the injury, or the loss of life. It is believed that but few of the passengers were badly scalded. One, who was lying in his berth at the time, was struck by a dash of boiling water, and terribly scalded. He was supposed to be in the last agonies of death, when our informant left. Another passenger, a Mr. Burnett, was very severely scalded; and a ship carpenter of this city, name not recollected, was not expected to survive until morning. The engineer, Mr. Volant, and five of the crew, were badly scalded, and four slightly. It was believed that several others would not live.

The steam-boat De Witt Clinton, Captain Sherman, came along about 11 o'clock at night, and took many of the passengers of the Marshals on board—but their statements are so confused and conflicting that we [illegible] only reduce them to a general account, making it as consistent as possible. One gentleman informed us, that a lady was drowned—and two or three others slightly scalded. Another doubts the accuracy of this statement. Some represent many passengers to have jumped overboard, from the deck, or by dashing out through the windows. But one of the passengers assures us that only two threw themselves into the water, and these were so near the dock that they were saved. He says it was yet so light that all who jumped overboard were seen. One lady jumped through the after cabin window, and according to one statement, one or two sprung overboard from the bow. These were picked up safely. One lady, in dashing out a window, to let in the cold air, had her hands severely cut by the glass.

The Marshals had 173 passengers when she left Albany. When she touched at Newburgh she had about ninety, and no more came on board there. One of those was in the act of paying his passage at the Captain's office, at the moment of the explosion. He heard the report, and the sharp whizzing rush of the steam, and only had a confused reminiscence afterwards of finding himself scrambling for safety in the wild disorder which followed. Recollecting himself, however he thought of what had taken place, and immediately attempted to jump on the dock—not effecting this he sprang into the small boat, which was suspended by the davits.

A passenger standing in the forward cabin, as the steam followed the report with terrible fury, had sufficient presence of mind to spring into an upper berth, and wrap himself close with a blanket, until he could get to the window. He suffered much from the intensity of the heat. Every attention that humanity could dictate, was bestowed upon the sufferers, by the people of Newburgh, and likewise by the captain of the Marshall. Several hats and other articles of dress were found in the river; but the owners were probably saved.

Of the cause of this disaster we have no certain information. It is presumed to have arisen from a great exhaustion of water in the boilers owing, it is conjectured, to the incompetence of the engineer. The old engineer, who has had charge of the engine for several years, was dismissed a few days since, and a new one engaged who offered his services at a reduced salary. It is proper to mention also, that in order to accelerate the speed of the boat, a new boiler had lately been put in below, and it was that which burst. It was, however, built of copper, in a very substantial manner. It was the end of the boiler towards the forward cabin, which blew off, and the greatest damage was done to the boat in that direction. The boat was run ashore, in a sinking condition.

When it is considered for how long a time, and in what numbers, line steamboats have been plying between Albany and this city, it is rather to be wondered at how few accidents have occurred. We recollect but one, arising from the explosion of steam, which happened to the Constitution in 1825, by which, if we recollect right, one or two lives were lost. The old steamboat Franklin met with a similar misfortune near Sing Sing, by which one life was lost; but she was not running regularly on any line. Such melancholy events naturally tend to create alarm, and deter those who can avoid it from travelling in any steamboats whatever. We believe, however, that no cause of apprehension need to exist in travelling in any of the other excellent boats which now make their trips on the river.

We copy the following from the Albany Daily Advertiser:—"James Cassidy is the son of the widow Cassidy of this city, and his body has been brought here. He was about 16 years old. At the time of the explosion, he was standing near the boiler, in conversation with a young man named M'Quigan, a cousin of his, also a hand on board the boat. M'Quigan rushed aft, ascended the stairs to the ladies' cabin and escaped unhurt. Another person, immediately behind him, fell at the foot of the stairs, and the vapor overtaking him, he was badly scalded. The unfortunate Cassidy leaped to a window, near the boiler, with the object of precipitating himself into the river, but the scalding water arrested his course. He was most shockingly burnt in the face, as well as the body, and there was no doubt that, had he lived, he would have been for ever blind. He was taken ashore at Newburgh, and he asked that he might look at himself in a glass. He exclaimed, "My God, is this James Cassidy! It is, and he must now prepare himself for death." He requested that a clergyman might be sent for, to pray with him; and when it was proposed to him to take laudanum to ease his pains, he refused, saying that he feared it would stupify him, and he wished to retain all his faculties to prepare himself for the great and last change. He lived about five hours, during nearly all which time he was engaged in prayer and religious conversation. His life had been always irreproachable, and the manner of his death showed his strong reliance on him whom, through his short life, he had always reverentially worshipped, and whose precepts he had always endeavoured to fulfil. To his afflicted mother, the loss is dreadful and irreparable; but He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb will soften her troubles, and give her fortitude under this severe dispensation. She has the unutterable consolation to know that her son died like a christian, and that though a sufferer here, he is now enjoying happiness unspeakable and never-ending.

When Mr. M'Quigan returned below, he heard the groans of a person near the boiler, and on feeling for him in the dark, he found a man nearly covered with water, and in the most appalling distress. He, with the assistance of another, lifted him in the cabin; but he was unable to speak, having inhaled a great deal of the burning vapour, and he died shortly after. He was an Englishman, and his name is supposed to be Roe.

Two of the persons who were scalded, and who were lying on deck, near the ladies' cabin, besought the bystanders, in the most moving terms, to throw them overboard, that an end might be put to their excruciating misery. They soon after died.

ANOTHER RIVER DISASTER.—About midnight, on Thursday night, the steam boat Congress, with the Poughkeepsie tow boats, ran into the sloop Detroit, lying at anchor off West Point, in the highlands. The Detroit is owned in and was bound to this city; and had on board a very valuable cargo of hardware, dry goods, cotton, &c. It is stated to have been worth from $50 to $75,000. So severe was the concussion, that the sloop sunk almost instantly; the captain and crew having barely time to escape by the assistance of other vessels, also lying at anchor and very near. The steam boat, it is said, proceeded onward, notwithstanding the persons on board the sloop cried out that she was sinking. If the vessel exhibited her light, as required by the statute, the proprietors of the steam boat will have no ordinary amount of damages to pay. The goods were owned by Messrs. E. Corning & Co. of this city, on which there was a large insurance, and by several houses in Rochester, &c. The cotton, 60 or 70 bales, as well as several crates on deck, floated. The vessel sunk in at least 175 feet water; not even her topmast is visible.—*Albany Argus.*

From the Albany Evening Journal, April 20.

How miraculously brief the distance between New York and Liverpool is becoming! Gov. Simpson and party, of the Hudson Bay Company, who breakfasted this morning at the Eagle, dined in London a fortnight before last Wednesday! It is, after all, but a span across the Atlantic. We shall soon expect to hear of some "strong swimmer" accomplishing the passage.—At any rate, in the race of aquatic Leanders and Byrons, who swam from Sestos of Abydos, are not extinct, the feat will be attempted.

We learn that three or four of the boys in the House of Refuge, yesterday made an attempt to excite a revolt and effect their escape. They made a desperate attack upon the keeper, Mr. Hart, by which we are sorry to learn that he was very badly injured. The eldest prisoner, and the ringleader, said to be twenty years old, far too old for the House of Refuge, had secured a razor, with which he gashed the sinews of Mr. H's. leg in both calves, and those of one arm below the elbow, and also cut him in the inside of one of the thighs, coming very near [illegible] artery. It is hoped and believed that the wounds will prove dangerous. [illegible] was secured, and the 'Juvenile De[illegible] awaits promotion to a place where [illegible] ment will be more rigid and of longer [illegible]—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

CHARGE OF MURDER.—Hugh [illegible] the first mate, and John Coles, second [illegible] the packet ship William Byrnes, were [illegible] and committed to Bridewell last week, [illegible] serious charge of wilfully murdering [illegible] Ring, a boy thirteen years of age, on [illegible] seas, on the passage from this port to L[illegible] on the 24th of January last. The circumstances of this distressing affair we forbear for the present to state. The amount of the [illegible] that the deceased, who went on board [illegible] somewhat intoxicated, was severely [illegible] Coles, and afterwards lashed to the fore[illegible] bits by Patterson; in which situation he [illegible] ed about three hours—the weather at [illegible] being intensely cold—and was dead when [illegible] down. The case having occurred on the [illegible] seas, it will come on for trial at the [illegible] of the United States Circuit Court, before [illegible] Thompson and Betts.—*N. Y. Jour. of*

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—A letter [illegible] a gentleman in Boston, published in the [illegible] ing Journal, states that of 700 commitments [illegible] that city during the past year, 388 were for debts or costs of Court from $2 95 to $20; from $20 to $50; 103 from $50 to 100; and [illegible] for debts exceeding $100. The writer adds: "It is an ascertained fact, that there are [illegible] Saturday night persons confined in one or another prison; the aggregate amount of the debts for which they are confined, is one hundred and sixty one dollars!"

LORENZO DOW.—This eccentric [illegible] preacher, accompanied by two other [illegible] a male and female, held three meetings in the city of Camden, the latter part of the week and the early part of this, which were well attended—it is calculated there were [illegible] of one thousand persons attended the meeting on Sunday afternoon, the 18th inst.—*Star.*

EASTON, April 22.—The Blue [illegible] have been on fire for several days past. We understand that the flames have spread down the mountain than they have for thirty years before—of course, immense [illegible] has been sustained in timber, fences, &c. The atmosphere is smoky for many miles around, and the sun presents the appearance that it does during the Indian Summer.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at [illegible] Alabama, dated 26th March, 1830.

"The winter has been most delightful. It has scarcely been a day that we were not with doors and windows open. The woods are covered with verdure; indeed, on yesterday evening, I was struck with the fragrancy and perfume. The ground is almost covered with flowers; the creeks are lined with the mine and magnolias, which perfume the surrounding country to a great distance. In the great many wild plums, which are very delicious. Straw berries now begin to ripen, and in a few days we shall have peas, &c."

The PENSACOLA GAZETTE of the [illegible] April, received this morning, contains a letter from Capt. JAMES ROSS of the [illegible] General MORALES, who had arrived [illegible] UNITED STATES ship PEACOCK, [illegible] particulars of the seizure of his vessel, and the wrongs personally suffered by him at VERA CRUZ. He arrived on the [illegible] January. On the 20th of February a party of soldiers took possession of the vessel, and the Captain was thrown into prison, otherwise maltreated. Our Consul, Mr. TAYLOR, speedily procured his release. On the 27th he visited the Commander General, who informed him that he was at liberty, and expressed his regret at the proceedings which, he said, had been caused by false information. On the 1st of March, the brig cleared for New Orleans, but, on the same day, by order of the Commandant, was seized by the officers of the port, who boarded with about [illegible] officers, soldiers, and seamen. The captain and crew left the brig. Both the captain and Capt. McCALL of the PEACOCK applied in vain for explanations, and, after the lapse of three days, the owner formally took charge of his vessel.

FROM MEXICO.—The New Orleans Bulletin of the 7th inst. has intelligence from Mexico to the 20th, and from Vera Cruz to the 24th ult. From which, it appears that there are no further disturbances in that country. A circular under date of Mexico, March 11th, announces that the Chamber of Deputies, was on the 11th that the Governor of Durango, the civic militia, (the number of men was not stated) had fled, carrying with them the funds of the State Treasury, amounting to a very large sum.

There is also a report of a disturbance at Mexico on the 12th from San Luis Potosi, stating that Marquez, inspector-general of the militia, had declared himself public enemy to the Executive Power of the Union, and that Mr. Elorriaga, Governor of Durango, had marched to join him with a strong detachment of militia.

It is also said, Guerero had proclaimed himself at Titula to Valadolid, and that there was a mystery about the movements of Gen. Santa Anna.

A letter published in the New Orleans Argus, can, dated Rio Brazos de Dios, Austin's Colony, Texas, Feb. 25th, says, "Texas is now in a highly prospering condition. There are more in the last three months has been than in any three years before. Besides the numbers who flock in by way of the Sabine, three or four vessels arrive at a time with passengers. Judging from existing circumstances, it will be soon filled with population of the right kind."

The Provincial Legislature of Nova Scotia was abruptly prorogued, in consequence of a difference between the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council. The origin of the quarrel seems to be as follows:—The House of Assembly and Council disagreed as to the duty on brandy. The latter wished it to be 3 shillings, the former insisted, 31 to 5, that it should be 6 shillings. In consequence of this difference of opinion between the members of the Council were insulted in the lobby of the House. The Council, of course, complained of this high dudgeon, and passed resolutions censuring the disorderly members of the House of Assembly. The Speaker of the House afterwards declared that he had been insulted by the Council, and the House, by a vote of 23 to 3, resolved to sustain the Speaker. The Council refused to receive a message from the House. And in this state of the case the Legislature was prorogued until July. The whole affair is of course lost.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate of the United States on Thursday, a number of bills, from the House of Representatives were read twice and referred. Several amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to redeem the public debt, and providing for the re-appropriation of the unexpended balances of former appropriations were concurred in. The joint resolution submitted by Mr. Hayne, authorizing the transmission of papers relative to the fifth census, was read a third time and passed. On motion of Mr. Hayne, the bill to establish a Land Office was considered, and a debate arose thereon, in which Messrs. Hayne, Forsyth, Iredell and Benton participated. On motion of Mr. Forsyth, leave was given to bring in a bill for the removal of the land office from Mississippi was taken up, Mr. Frelinghuysen replied to the arguments of Mr. Forsyth and others. When Mr. F. concluded, the Senate adjourned over to Monday. Judge White had the floor to-day.

In the House of Representatives,

...the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill ...the Senate; entitled "An act allowing duties on ...ges merchandize imported into Louisville, Pitts... Cincinnati, St. Louis, Natchez, and Nashville, ...e secured and paid in those places," with an ...ndment. Mr. Spencer, of New York, from the ...mittee on Agriculture, reported a resolution dis...ging the printing of six thousand copies of the Mes... of the President of the United States, of the 5th ...uary, 1825, transmitting a report from the Se... of the Navy, in relation to American canvass, ...ne and cordage, for the use of the Navy.

Mr. Benton sustained his remarks in opposition to ...e resolution of Mr. Dudley, for a reduction of the ...mber of Officers in the U. S. Army. The hour ...ving expired before a decision was taken upon the ...estion.

The other bills before the House, on the subject of ...Detroit, to the considera...ion of which, the day ...d been devoted by a resolution of the House were, ...e motion of Mr. Buchanan, postponed until Tues... next, in order to take up the resolution of the ...mittee on the Judiciary for the impeachment of ...dge Peck, of Missouri. Upon this motion the House ...ed into a Committee of the Whole on the state of ...e Union; and Mr. Doddridge, and Mr. Storrs, of ...w York successively spoke in favour of the report. ...ll followed on the opposite side.

...ere further discussion, the Committee rose ...reported progress, and the House adjourned.

...n motion of Mr. Denny, leave of absence was ...nted to Mr Coulter, of Pennsylvania, for the re... ...inder of the session, on account of a severe domes... ...affliction which had befallen that gentleman.

In the Senate, on Monday, the impeachment ...f Judge Peck, of Missouri, having been formal... demanded by the House of Representatives, ...Committee, consisting of Messrs. Tazewell, ...ster, and Bell, was appointed, to consider ...d report on the subject. The resolution of ...r. Barton, calling for the President's reasons ...removing Mr. Causon, Register of the Land ...ce at Palmyra, Missouri, was further debat... ...d, and then laid on the table—ayes 22, noes ...

In the House of Representatives, the resolu... respecting the Military Organization was ...n taken up, and a motion made by Mr. A. ...ster, to lay it on the table, having been re... Mr. Wilde, so as to make it merely an inqui... whether any reduction in the number of of... of the army of the United States can be ...e without injury to the public service, and ...ay, what," &c.; and in this form was agreed ... Mr. Drayton then laid two resolutions on ...e table calling on the Secretary of War to re... to the House the amount annually expended ... the army proper, from 1821 to the present ...e. The Indian Bill was brought from the ...ate, read twice, and committed to the ...mittee of the whole House on the ...te of the Union. The various business ...the table was then postponed, and the house ...olved itself into Committee of the whole on ...e state of the Union, and took up the bill to ...end an act in alteration of the acts imposing ...ties on Imports, when Mr. M'Duffie moved to ...end the bill by striking out all after the first ...ause of the bill, and introduced various sec... repealing gradually all the Tariff duties of ...28 and 1824. In defence of his proposition, ...e in opposition to the whole Tariff system, he ...ke at much length, but did not conclude his ...marks.

A bill was reported by the Chairman of the ...istrict Committee, for the election and admis... of a Delegate from the District of Colum...; and another Bill was reported by Mr. ...mes, in relation to the Orphan's Court in the ...istrict.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, some time was ...ent in the consideration of Executive business. ...The resolution introduced by Mr. Coulter ...m the Committee of Retrenchment, on the ...bject of the public printing, occupied the ...ouse of Representatives during the morning ...ur. Mr. Chilton introduced a preamble and ...esolution, stating that "suspicions have gone ...broad that under the present administration ...any removals of public officers have been made ...on political considerations alone, and not ...on any particular devotion to the public inter...st; and whereas there exists considerable ex...itement relative to the causes of said re...ovals; now, to quiet the public apprehen...ions upon this subject—*Be it Resolved*, That ...the President of the United States be respectful...y requested to cause to be reported to this ...ouse, &c. the precise number of removals of ...fficers, from the highest to the lowest, &c.; ...and that he be also respectfully requested to ...state expressed the causes for each removal." ...The introduction of the resolution caused great ...excitement. Mr. Ramsay moved to lay the re...olution on the table. Mr. McDuffie then de...manded the question of consideration, on which ...the Ayes and Noes were ordered. The House ...refused to consider, by a vote of 126 to ... The House then took up the bill to pro...hibit the punishment of crimes in the District ...of Columbia, which led to some discussion.—...The bill was finally postponed till Thursday ...next.

The Post.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1830.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

...Some post-masters address to us letters, marked ...ers," without adding their names; we have, there... to pay the postage on such letters. Correspond... at a distance should not subject us to the expense ...paying for their letters, as the aggregate is conside... however insignificant the cost may appear individ... ...ally.

...Recently there have attempts been made to palm se... pieces on us as original, (The Bleeding Heart, a ...&c.) which are evidently not so. These at... are dishonorable, and, we think, will generally ...unsuccessful.

..."...ions," is reserved for next week.

..."C. B." must hand in the solution to his enigma be... can be published.

..."As You Like It" is informed, laconically, that *we ...ed like it.*"

...A letter from Washington, containing an original ...e, has been received; the poem meets our approba..., and will shortly be published.

...The enigma of R. Y. T. shall have a place as soon as ...venient.

...Enigmas, to use a mercantile expression, have become ...ng in the market. We select some of the best for ...lication; the others must tread the *via lethi*. The ...signed *Calo*, may indeed be regarded as a suicide. ...A number of other communications have been re...ed, but we have not yet had leisure to examine them ...utely.

...Our correspondent "Carolus," is requested to change ...signature, as there is too great a similarity between ...and "Carlos," another correspondent.

...A great excitement has been caused in our ...for a few days past by the trial of George ...on, one of the gang indicted for robbing the ...Alberton and Reading Mails. He was arraigned ...six indictments separately; to each of which, ...ectively, he pleaded *not guilty*. *Samuel Cree*, the driver, was called to the bar, and ...in his evidence to the following purport: He was driver of the Reading Mail on the ...December last. He left the city at half ...two in the morning. There were nine in... passengers, and one outside. When oppo... Turner's lane, he observed a man starting ...who seized the off leader by the head, and ...ed him around to the right. Two men then ...ped up, and on each side opposite to the ...—and each of them presented a pistol to the driver and ordered him to stop. He attempted to drive on, but could not succeed.—They then broke and extinguished the lamps with their pistols. The driver and outside passenger were then made to get off the box on the ground, and the robbers demanded his money from the latter; he hesitated, and one of them put his hand in the gentleman's pocket and drew it forth,—then, with his pocket handkerchief, they tied his hands behind his back. After this they stepped up to the coach door, and ordered the passengers to come out, and robbed the whole nine one after another. While one did this the other two stood guard. They then proceeded to rob the trunks, saddlebags, &c. and ordered the driver to unfasten the boot, which was accordingly done, the robber then threw the mail into the road. One commenced cutting open the mails, while another tied the driver. When this was done, the passengers and driver were replaced in their seats. The robbers led the horses to the side of the road and tied them to the fence—they then left the stage and walked over to where they had left the mails;—their departure was attended with so little noise that the driver knew not the precise moment when it took place. After a short interval one of the passengers cut the handkerchief with which the driver was tied; the driver loosed his horses, put them in the road, and drove back to town. Driver and he believed his life was in danger, or he would not have given up the mail. The trial is still proceeding In our next number we will endeavor to give a more copious detail of the particulars.

HORACE IN PHILADELPHIA.

We commence, this week, the publication of a series of poems under the above title. Quintus Horatius Flaccus, (commonly called Horace in English) was a Roman poet of great celebrity, who lived in the reign of Augustus, the second emperor. His writings are distinguished for vivacity, judgment and sublimity; and he was held in high estimation by the great men of that period. The design of adapting Horace's poems to modern scenes and circumstances, we think, originated with a British attorney, who, several years back, published imitations of his odes, and entitled them "Horace in London." The writer of "Horace in Philadelphia," proposes to himself a similar plan. Much of the humor of these pieces, (if they have any humor,) will be lost, unless compared with the original or a literal translation.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

On the 22d ult. the boiler of the steamboat Chief Justice Marshall, Capt. Ford, exploded on her passage from Troy to New York city. The particulars of this accident are as follows:—By the neglect of the engineer, Mr. Valant, the steam was not let off in time, and its compressure caused the front part of the boiler to be blown off. Ten persons were dangerously wounded, eight or nine of whom have subsequently expired—among the latter was the engineer himself; this unhappy man acknowledged his fault a few moments before his death. Attempts have been made to implicate Capt. Ford in the charge of carelessness,—an accusation that is repelled by his general character for prudence and vigilance, qualities that are absolutely requisite in the commander of a steamboat. The Newburgh Gazette of Saturday gives the names of eight of those who have died, viz: Thomas Greenwood, of Matterwan, machinist, a passenger;—John Roe of Kingston, do—David Volant, engineer—Peleg Moore, fireman—Robert Crandall, do.—James Cassidy, waiter—William Cole, do.—and Thomas Dimond, cook.

A Coroner's Inquest was held at Newburgh over the bodies of those who died, and the verdict returned was, "that they came to their death by the bursting of the boiler of the Chief Justice Marshall, in consequence of excess of steam at the time." The shattered steamboat was towed to the city, on the 26th, by the Baltimore.

TORREY'S AMERICAN SCHOOL LIBRARY.

We have been presented with a series of school books by Mr. Jesse Torrey, jun; they are entitled as follows:—No. 1. "The Primary Spelling-book," 36 pages, 18 mo.—No. 2, "Familiar Spelling-book," 120 pages, 12 mo.—No. 3, "A Pleasing Companion for little girls and boys," 144 pages, 12 mo.—No. 4, "A Mental Museum," in two vols. 12 mo.—No. 5, "The Moral Instructor and Guide to Virtue," 300 pages, 12 mo. The whole is denominated "*Torrey's American School Library.*" We have cast an eye over these books, and do not hesitate to recommend them as well calculated for the improvement of youth, by blending instruction with amusement.

Lectures on the Discovery of America and Colonization of North America by the English.
By Wm. Darby.

The details of history, to minds of a lively and romantic cast, are usually dull and uninteresting. To those who delight in works of imagination, mere matter of fact can afford little entertainment—hence we observe that young people frequently neglect historical and biographical studies, and fly to the more vivacious pages of the poet and novelist. To remedy this inconvenience, some judicious persons have endeavoured to clothe real history in a garb of romance, supposing the white robe of truth not less attractive when set off by a surplice of more splendid materials.

Among works of this description must be claimed these Lectures of Mr. Darby.—a gentleman whose geographical and historical information is too well known to need any eulogium.—When the volume is once opened, it is almost impossible to lay it down unread: like the works of Plutarch it holds us by an irresistible charm; and the interest excited by the narrative calls off the attention of the reader from many little inaccuracies with which works of this description sometimes abound. To young persons we seriously and candidly believe the volume will be found an instructive as well as entertaining companion. The book is for sale by H. S. Tanner, Chesnut, above 6th street.

English Grammar Simplified on Philosophical Principles. By B. Davenport.

Prejudice is a great bar to improvement; and no prejudice is more inveterate than that of scholastic men against innovations in learning. We may also add that this species of prejudice exhibits itself in nothing more strikingly than in adhering to the ancient grammatical systems.—The minds of our youth are tortured, and the science itself made intricate by numerous definitions, analogies and classifications that have little or no connexion with the genius of our language.—Hence the progress of a highly useful branch of education is checked and retarded. A straight line is the shortest distance between two points; and the simplest method, (if not defective) is always to be preferred. The Grammar by Mr. B. Davenport, of Wilmington, Del., is at once compendious and perspicuous—"*multum in parvo.*" The size and plan of this volume renders it particularly eligible for the use of schools.

The members of the Society of Friends in Ireland, recently petitioned Parliament for the abolition of capital punishment in cases of forgery and theft. Mr. Peel, who presented the petition, stating that he was not prepared to go so far in his revision of the criminal code, paid this compliment to the memorialists:—He felt highly flattered that the petition had been entrusted to his care, as there was no class of his majesty's subjects in Ireland that conducted themselves with more propriety towards the laws of the country, or evinced greater loyalty to the throne than those persons professing themselves to be of the denomination of Friends. The right hon. secretary felt assured that there was not one member for Ireland who would not willingly bear testimony to the uniform good conduct of this class of society, who devoted more money in charities, and not only that, but likewise devoted more time in endeavouring to ameliorate the miseries and distresses of their fellow creatures, than almost any other.

STATE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, April 1, 1830.

Notes discounted,	$32,132 271 89
Domestic bills discounted,	10,898,682 54
Funded debt held by the bank,	11 129 331 90
Real estate,	2,821 890 75
Funds in Europe, equal to specie,	2,782,146 54
Specie,	9,043,746 07
Public deposites,	8,905 501 87
Private deposites,	7,704,246 87
Circulation,	*16,083 894 00

* This is the circulation from the office returns. We know, however, that a part of it is received at other offices, and is in passage from one to the other. So that the nett circulation is $14,176,922.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.

John Fox, of Doylestown, Bucks county, to be President Judge of the seventh judicial district, in the place of Judge Ross, appointed to the Supreme Court.

LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

AN ACT for the furtherance of justice between obligees and obligors, and other creditors and debtors.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that in all suits now pending, or hereafter brought in any court of record in this commonwealth, against joint and several obligors, co-partners, promissors or the endorsers of promissory notes, in which the writ or process has not been, or may not be served on all the defendants, and judgment may be obtained against those served with process, such writ, process, or judgment shall not be a bar to recovery in another suit against the defendant or defendants not served with process.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the passing of this act, in all cases of amicable confession of judgment by one or more of several obligors, co-partners, or promissors, or the endorsers of promissory notes, such judgment shall not be a bar to recovery in such suit or suits as may have to be brought against those who refuse to confess judgment.

Professor Thompson will give a Lecture on the Inspiration, Authenticity, and Preservation of the Scriptures, in the Universalist Church, Callowhill street, to-morrow, Sunday, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

CANCERS.

NO less strange than certain, that cancers can be cured in a short time without pain or injury to the patient, by the subscriber; a number of respectable witnesses can testify to the fact. Persons applying, will be accommodated with board on moderate terms, and charges for services very low.

ELIAS GILMAN.
Granville, Licking County, Ohio, March 8, 1830.
may 1—3t*

Wants a Situation as Wet Nurse.

A PERSON with a fresh breast of milk, who can be well recommended. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, 112 Chesnut street.
may 1—tf

NEW MUSIC.

J. EDGAR has just published a Song entitled *Love's Ritonnella*, as sung by Mrs. Wallack, in the popular Drama of the Brigand. The melody of this song is smooth and easy, well adapted for juvenile performers. Also, the celebrated Valse Henriette and Glen of Glencoe, a Scotch Air, with variations. The Sailor's Tear; and a variety of Marches, Waltzes, and Songs.

FLUTE MUSIC.—The Flute's Magazine; this work will contain the most favorite Airs from the Italian, French and English Operas. Also, Solos, Duetts, and Trios, printed on four folio pages. Price 25 cents a number.
may 1—tf

NOTICE

TO Authors, Publishers, Booksellers, and Readers.—The American Specimen Book and Paper Store, and Publisher's Exchange, No. 7 Philadelphia Arcade, is open for the reception and inspection of Specimens, and for the sale of Books, Pamphlets, Magazines, and other Periodicals, Paper, Stationary, &c.

The subscriber respectfully invites Booksellers, Publishers, and Authors, in the United States, to supply him with specimens of their publications, or a number of copies for sale, when a convenient opportunity shall occur, accompanied with the conditions of sale, retail or wholesale, and a statement of the commission allowed either on actual sales, or contracts and orders, secured through the medium of this institution, or the advertisements of the manager of it.

Manufacturers of Paper and Stationary residing within a convenient distance of Philadelphia, are also invited to furnish samples of their manufacture, or quantities for sale on commission. JESSE TORREY, Jr.

☞ Editors of Newspapers and Literary Journals in the commercial cities and villages of the United States, will confer a special favor on the publisher of the above notice, and perhaps spread acceptable information to many of their subscribers, by giving it an insertion.

Proposals for the publication of Books or Periodical Journals, &c. by subscription, shall be attended to with promptitude and fidelity, provided they shall be forwarded free of postage.
may 1—1t

MR. & MRS. HONFLEURE'S

NEW STYLE OF PAINTING ON PAPER. Imitation of Chinese Japanning and Porcelain taught each in a course of six lessons.

Mr. & Mrs. Honfleure's Rooms for the exhibition of specimens, are open every day, from one until three o'clock, and after five.

The admission is gratis.

To procure admission at any hour of the day, apply for Tickets at Mr. Hobson's Fancy Store, opposite the United States' Bank, or at Mr. Kewsus.
may 1—1t*

WET NURSE WANTED.

A HEALTHY and respectable young woman with a fresh breast of milk, may hear of a good situation, by applying at the office of the *Saturday Evening Post*. An experienced Nurse would be preferred. Good recommendations will be required.—None others need apply, 112 Chesnut street.
may 1—tf

CANE LOST.

LOST or mislaid a week or two since, a Malacca Cane, with a large round ivory head, and a screw on the ferule. A suitable reward, if required, will be given on leaving it at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, 112 Chesnut street.
May 1—tf

Imperial Fine Wrapping Paper.

A QUANTITY for sale at this Office.
may 1—tf

I the subscriber hereby do earnestly request the following named gentlemen, viz: Robert Ferguson, John Colhun, J. Dunton, John Harned, Jacob Stout, Henry Close, to attend at my office, No. 112 Green street, near Third street, on Wednesday, the 5th day of May next ensuing, at 2 o'clock P. M., to examine those persons relative to their cases on which cures have been effected by my medicine, &c. during the past year. Any other persons desirous of ascertaining the facts concerning the said cures are particularly invited to attend: more especially, I would recommend all those who are in any way afflicted with Cancers, Scrofula, and other diseases of the like nature, to attend on that day, when they will have a fair opportunity of judging from facts, which always speak louder than words, of the benefits to be derived from that source; and as it is a general rule that self praise is no recommendation, I therefore do not pretend to extol my medicine as an infallible cure in every case, yet there are certainly some where its benefits cannot be known to any save those who have felt its effects, and those effects I call upon the people to avail themselves of the opportunity now offered of ascertaining.

WESTERN THOMAS WILSON,
may 1—1t* No. 112 Green st. near 3d st.

J. MUSGRAVE'S STOCK & EXCHANGE OFFICE.

S. E. corner of Chesnut and Third sts.

PUBLIC STOCKS.	Par Value.	Present Prices.
LOANS.		
United States' Six per cent. Loans, viz.	1815,	paid off.
Do. Five per cent. Loan of	1820,	108 00
Do.	1821,	105 50
Do. Four and a half per cent. Loan,		102 00
Do. Three per cent.	do.	90 00
Pennsylvania, Five per cent.	do.	107 50
Philadelphia, Six per cent.	do.	116 00
Do. Five per cent.	do.	110 00
Schuylkill Navigation, Six per cent.		100 00
Union Canal, Six per cent. Loan,		106 50
Chesapeake and Delaware Loan,		107 00
Masonic, Six per cent.	do.	108 00
Do. Five per cent.	do.	102 00
BANK STOCKS.		
United States,	100	120 00
North America,	400	420 00
Pennsylvania,	400	512 00
Philadelphia,	100	103 50
Farmers' and Mechanics',	50	61 12
Commercial,	50	56 00
Mechanics',	35	45 50
Schuylkill,	25	31 00
Northern Liberties,	20	46 00
Southwark,	50	70 00
Kensington,	25	37 00
Penn Township,	50	37 00
Germantown,	50	54 00
Camden,	50	37 00
Trenton,	30	34 00
INSURANCE STOCKS.		
Pennsylvania,	400	420 00
Philadelphia,	83 33	86 00
North America,	10	10 00
Union,	60	60 00
Phœnix,	80	82 50
Delaware,	40	40 00
Marine,	60	84 00
United States,	25	39 00
Atlantic,	60	71 00
American Fire Insurance,	100	138 00
Pennsylvania Life Insurance,	20	22 50
Pennsylvania Fire do.	50	65 00
CANAL AND BRIDGE STOCKS.		
Union Canal—Old Stock,	200	170 00
Union Canal—New Stock,	200	216 00
Schuylkill Navigation Shares,	100	162 00
Lehigh Coal and Navigation,	50	54 25
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal,	200	193 00
Schuylkill Permanent Bridge do.	10	13 70
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.		
Bills on London, 60 days,		1 8 00 per cent.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

N. Hampshire banks,	1 1-2	Delaware,	1-2
Vermont,	1 1-2	Maryland,	1
Massachusetts,	1 1-2		
Rhode Island,	1 1-2	Virginia.—	
Connecticut,	1 1-2	Richmond and branches,	1
New York.—		Valley,	1
City banks,	par.	Romney branch,	1
Country notes,	2	Wheeling,	4
New Jersey.—		District of Columbia,	1
Bank of Brunswick,	1 1-2		
Patterson,	1 1-2	North Carolina.—	
Morris,	1 1-2	Cape Fear,	2
All others,	par.	Newbern,	2
Pennsylvania.—		State Bank,	2
Greensburg,	6	South Carolina,	1
Brownsville,	4	Georgia,	2
Pittsburg,	1	Kentucky,	uncertain.
All others,	par.	Tennessee,	do.
		New Orleans,	5 a 8

GUINEAS,	4 95
DOUBLOONS,	15 37
S. A. DOUBLOONS,	15 12
TWENTY FRANK PIECES,	3 75
AMERICAN GOLD,	5

BY M. THOMAS,

NO. 87 CHESNUT STREET.

PAWNBROKER'S Sale of Clothing only—On Monday morning, May 3, at 9 o'clock, will be sold, at the auction store, No. 87 Chesnut street, a large and extensive assortment of ladies' and gentlemens' clothing, consisting of frock and close bodied coats, 100 pair summer pantaloons, 75 new vests, and 55 second hand do. summer coatees and roundabouts, ladies silk, gingham, calico, and white dresses, part of them of the first fashion and quality. Also, merino, silk and crape shawls and scarfs, linen and cotton shirts, bed and table linen, elegant bed spreads, Marseilles quilts and counterpanes, sets of bed and window curtains, pillow cases and towels, silk handkerchiefs and cravats, new hats and caps, hats and bonnets, Leghorn flats, silk and cotton stockings and gloves, elegant silk patterns for bonnets and ladies' dresses, coat, vest, and frock patterns, linen shirt patterns, ladies veils, parasols and umbrellas.

Also, a good assortment of boys' and girls' clothing, &c.
may 1—1t*

NEW STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS STORE.

CHALKLEY SOMERS, No. 107 1-2 NORTH SECOND, between Arch and Race streets, has just received 500 pieces Painted Muslins, foreign and domestic prints, some of which are elegant, new style, and very cheap; 30 pieces Crape de Lyon, batiste, barege, bombaxines, and Norwich crapes; 25 pieces new style and fancy stripe Rouen and imperial merino cassimeres, new style vestings, &c. Also, an assortment of superfine, moulding and low priced cloths and cassimeres, Irish linen, long lawns, and figured Swiss muslins, new style fancy bdkfs., Italian lutestring cravats.

SILK GOODS, consisting in part of Gros de Naples, Gros de Indies, Gros de Berlin, Brocade, Manlua Florences, &c. Also, the usual variety of Domestic Goods; such as sheetings, shirtings, plaids, striped checks, Pittsburgh cord, cotton canvass, a very stout article for awnings and wagon covers, &c. All of which will be sold, wholesale and retail, at a small advance on the auction prices. The inhabitants of the city and country are respectfully invited to call.
5th mo. 1—3m

NOTICE—IMPORTANT.

THE subscriber being desirous of being cured of an impediment of speech, which he has been troubled with since he commenced speaking, does offer one hundred dollars to any person or persons who may cure him of said disease; not in advance, but to be deposited in the hands of Mr Samuel S. Palmer, who is agent for this paper at Ellicott's Mills, or any other person most convenient for the parties concerned. Any person being desirous of curing an individual so afflicted, will please write to me, and if they have confidence in their undertaking, and agree to the terms above stated, I will agree to meet them at any place deemed most convenient for the operation.

DAVID FEELEMYRE,
may 1—3t Ellicott's Mills, Maryland.

MUSICAL BOXES.

THE subscriber has for sale a handsome assortment of Musical Boxes, playing the most popular tunes, which he will dispose of, at the lowest prices.

JOHN C. FARR,
may 1—3t No. 98 Market street.

HATTERS' FURS AND TRIMMINGS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by the subscriber at No. 51 Chesnut street, between Second and Third streets, to wit:

Rocky Mountain Beaver,	Drab and Black Banding,
Canada Muskrat Skins,	Do. do. Binding,
Russia Hare do.	Skivers and Roans, assorted colours,
Muskrat Fur,	Linings, Brodes & Looping,
Raw coney Fur,	Tips, plain and embossed,
Carrotel do. do.	Figured Satin, for Tips,
Otter and Seal Fur,	Pelonge, Velvets, Buckles, &c.
Spanish and Saxony Hat,	
Felts and Bodies,	

All will be sold at the very lowest market prices.

Also, a general assortment of men's fine and coarse hats.

RICHARD FRYOR, Jr.
may 1—3m

STOCKLEY & BIRCH, TAILORS.

HAVE removed from 163 to 136 Chesnut street, the second door above the U. S. Bank, and opposite their former stand. They make use of the present opportunity to render their grateful acknowledgements to their friends and customers for past favours, and respectfully solicit them in future.

They have on hand extra super blue, black, and fancy cloths and cassimeres with an extensive assortment of fancy and plain silks, Marseilles, Valencia and toilinet vestings, which will be made to order, in the best manner. Also, constantly on hand and in great variety, fancy silk pocket bdkfs, and cravats, stocks, collars, gloves, suspenders, &c.
may 1—tf

TO LET,

A convenient frame building, No. 31 Prune street, opposite the Navy Yard.—Recently fitted up in a neat manner. To a good tenant the rent will be moderate.
april 24—3t*

From the Norfolk Beacon of Wednesday.

BOLIVAR CROWNED EMPEROR.—A gentleman from Omoa, which place he left on the 22d March, and arrived here yesterday, in the Schr. Charlotte, from Havana, informs that, previous to his departure from Omoa, information had reached there from Guayaquil, that BOLIVAR had been crowned *Emperor* of Colombia—the Coronation took place some time in November.

ALMANACK.

1830. APRIL.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
1 Saturday,	5 8	6 52	9 58	
2 Sunday,	5 7	6 53	11 6	
3 Monday,	5 6	6 54	0 9	
4 Tuesday,	5 5	6 55	0 54	
5 Wednesday,	5 3	6 57	1 27	
6 Thursday,	5 2	6 58	1 59	
7 Friday,	5 1	6 59	2 23	

MARRIED.

On the 25th ult. at Wrightstown, N. J. by Joseph K. Hulme, Esq. Mr. TANTON EARL, to Miss MARTHA S. NEWBOLD, both of Burlington County.

On the 22d ult. by John Shaw, Esq. Mr. ABRAHAM VANHORN, to Miss ELIZA HAMPTON, both of Bucks County, Pa.

At Springfield Meeting, Ohio, on the 8th ult. ABIAH W. BROWN, to ABBE CADWALADER, of that place.

On Thursday evening, the 29th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Hoover, Mr. THOMAS DONALDSON, of Ridley, Delaware County, to the amiable Miss SUSANNA HARDIN, of Moyamensing township.

On Tuesday evening, the 27th ult. by the Rev. R. W. Cushman, Mr. DAVID M. W. MINTURN, of the city of New York, to Miss MARY ANN TAYLOR, of this city.

On Sunday evening, the 25th April, by Samuel Black, Esq. Mr. FRANKLIN LEWIS, to Miss MARIA HARRY, all of this city.

On Tuesday, by the Rev. James Abercrombie, D. D., HUISINGA MESSCHERT, Attorney at Law, to ELIZABETH A., daughter of Mr. Frederick Stoever, all of this city.

On Sunday, the 25th ult. by the Rev. Anthony Atwood, Mr. EDMOND TILTON, of Allentown, N. J. to Miss SARAH LANGE, of this city.

On the 22d ult. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. SAMUEL McMURRAY, to Miss CLARISA COOK.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Manning H. Roche, Mr. ALEXANDER GREAVES, Jr. to REBECCA CLARKE, all of Southwark.

On Thursday evening, 15th ult. by the Rev. Dr Wylie, the Rev. JOHN NEIL M'LEOD, of Galway, Saratoga County, N. Y. to Miss MARGARET T. daughter of the Rev. Samuel B. Wylie, D. D. of this city.

On Tuesday, the 20th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Skinner, Mr. JOHN H. PRICE, of Brandywine Mills, Delaware, to Miss MARGARETTA, daughter of the late Wm. Stothart, of this city.

On the evening of the 19th, by the Rev. Anthony Atwood, Mr. LAWRENCE WEBSTER, to Miss MARGARET STEEL, all of Philadelphia.

On the 8th ult. by Joseph Hacton, Esq. Mr. JACOB LEVIS, of Falls township, to Mrs. MARY CHESNUT, of Philadelphia.

On the 21st ult. by the Rev. Mr. Potts, Mr. JAMES WELLDON, to Miss FRANCES M'CONNELL, both of the Northern Liberties.

On Wednesday evening, the 21st ult. by Alderman Shoemaker, Mr. JAMES FRANCIS, to Miss EMELINE MORGAN, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Janeway, Mr. JOHN WOOLAM, to the amiable and accomplished Miss HANNAH, daughter of Samuel Arthur, Esq. all of this city.

At Newark, Delaware, on Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. A. K. Russell, ROBERT D. CARSON, Esq. of Lancaster, Penn. to Miss SUSANNA M. only daughter of the late Rev. John Waugh, of the former place.

On Tuesday morning, the 20th inst. at New Castle, Del. by the Rev. Mr. Pressman, Mr. ISAAC G. COLESBERRY, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY, daughter of the late Alexander Reynolds, Esq. of the former place.

DIED.

On the morning of the 26th ult. JAMES ALEXANDER, infant son of John Stockdale, aged 5 months.

On the 28th ult. after a short illness, JOHN M. HESS, in the 65th year of his age.

Yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, CHRISTIAN ROCHE, aged 72 years.

On the evening of the 27th ult. CHANDLER PRICE, infant son of John B. Budd.

On Monday evening, the 26th ult. Mr. JOHN S. HANLEY, Printer, of this city in the 30th year of his age.

On first day, the 18th ult. aged about 65 years, HENRY WARRINGTON, senior, a valuable elder belonging to Moorestown Meeting, New Jersey. He attended the sittings of the Yearly Meeting of ministers and elders the day preceding his decease, returned home in the evening, and the next morning, about 7 o'clock, was attacked with apoplexy, which produced his death at half past one, P. M.

On Saturday morning last, after a short illness, in the 47th year of her age, Mrs. CATHARINE ANN, wife of Wm. Warner.

On Saturday morning, the 20th of Feb., THOMAS ENTRIKEN, in the 61st year of his age, of a short but severe illness.

Suddenly on Thursday night, April 22d, 1830, ARNO BELLOT, aged 74 years. He was an honest and respectable French merchant of this city, for the last 35 years.

On Friday morning, the 23d ult. after a protracted illness, Dr. CHARLES G. HARDING, in the 28th year of his age.

On Wednesday evening, the 21st ult. Mr. JOHN MILLER, Constable of the 2d ward, N. L. in the 60th year of his age.

On Fourth-day afternoon, DEBORAH STARR, relict of Alexander Starr, late of Chester County, in the 85th year of her age.

On Thursday, 22d ult. JOHN STROUP, Jr. in the 47th year of his age.

On Sunday evening, Mr. JAMES TAYLOR, in the 50th year of his age.

On Sunday evening, JACOB, infant son of Wm. R. Cash.

At Canton, on the 1st of November, from on board ship Fanny, of this port, after a few days' severe illness, JAMES SUTOR THACKARA, son of Capt. Samuel Thackara, in the 18th year of his age.

At his residence, in Woodbury, New Jersey, on the 21st ult. SAMUEL MICKLE, in the 84th year of his age.

At Hartford, Conn. on Thursday, the 22d April, of consumption, GEORGE PEASLEE, Esq., aged 30 years.

At New York, on Wednesday morning, in the 77th year of his age, Col. THOMAS BARCLAY, late British Consul-General to these States.

In Reading, on Friday, the 16th ult. in the 52d year of his age, JOSEPH HIESTER, Jr. Esq. a gentleman of much respectability.

On Sunday, 18th ult. in the 68th year of his age, JACOB SCHNEIDER, Esq. one of the Associate Judges of Berks County.

At Georgetown, S. C. on the 21st, Rev. THOMAS AVANT, of the Methodist Church, aged 64 years—and on the 30th ult. his son, Mr. ELI AVANT, in the 25th year of his age.

DIED on the morning of the 23d instant, NATHANIEL MINTURN BAIRD, in the 25th year of his age, of pulmonary consumption. It would be doing injustice to the memory of the virtuous dead, if the merits of the deceased received not a passing word of admiration. He possessed in an imminent degree the qualities which inspire esteem and affection; and the extended circle of his mourning friends will bear ample testimony to the many amiable traits in his character. His conduct though life who virtuous and dignified, and in all its relations, he was strict in the performance of every duty which devolved upon him. His intellect was one upon the common order; he was inviting in his endeavours to add to its improvement, and there are few individuals of his age whose minds were better stored with knowledge of various kinds, than was that of the deceased. Nathaniel M. Baird—But a few short months ago, while yet in the prime of life, he was assailed by pulmonary disease, and it soon became apparent that his residence upon earth must terminate. He viewed the approach of death with tranquillity, he endured with manly fortitude the suffering which preceded it; and has left an enduring monument in the recollection of admiring friends. F.

HENDERSON'S

FLINT WARE.

THE exhibition of this Ware at the MASONIC HALL, a short time since, having excited such a great demand for it, that the Manufacturers have been induced to appoint the Subscriber their Agent in this city, and intend to keep him fully and constantly supplied with a general assortment, such as Pitchers, Teapots, Pipkins, Butter Boxes, &c.

Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

J. S. RUSSELL,
may 1—3t* No. 161 Chesnut street.

SPRING MILLINERY.

THE Ladies of Philadelphia are respectfully informed, that a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, together with one case of FRENCH HATS, are now open, at JOHNSON'S, No. 117 North Second street.
april 24—4t*

JUST PUBLISHED,

CASKET, for April 1830—Embellished with views of Clermont Academy, Haddon Mill and Columbia College, N. Y.—Music and a Floral est. "Asclepias Tuberosa."

CONTENTS.—Clermont Academy, the Light in the Church, Childhood, Waverly Novels, Nutcrushing Boy, Giulio, Cottage of the Vine, Statute of Flodden, Emperor Alexander, First Invasion of Ireland, Haddon Mill, Columbia College, Thoughts on Bulwer's Novels, Scott's Byron, London Fashions, Major Laing, Peter the Hermit, Domestic Essay, Portrait Statue of Napoleon, The Bleeding Heart, Royal Secret, Wit and Sentiment, Music, "Dear Native Home," School of Flora, Poetry To Melancholy, Lines by Carlos, Impromptu to M. L. S., What is Death? Thoughts on Death, The Deity, Lines, The Dead, Vanity of Human Grandeur, On the Death of Miss Hicks, Orphan Girl's Address to her Guardian.

Price $2 50 a year. Single Nos. 25 cts.

Published monthly by SAMUEL C. ATKINSON,
ap. 17—tf No. 112 Chesnut street.

THE CASKET:

Flowers of Literature, Wit, and Sentiment.

A MONTHLY Periodical, each No. containing 48 royal octavo pages of letter press, and embellished with one copperplate and several wood engravings, forming, at the end of the year, a volume of 600

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

ENIGMA.

Sir Hilary charged at Agincourt,
South! 'twas an awful day;
And thought in that old age of sport,
The rullicrs of the camp and court
Found little time to pray—
'Tis said, Sir Hilary muttered there,
Two syllables, by way of prayer.

My first to all the brave and proud,
Who see to-morrow's sun,
My next, with its cold and quiet cloud,
To those, who find their dewy shroud,
Before to-day's be done:
And both together track blue eyes
That weep when a warrant orders dies!

The above I have often seen in print, and would gladly see a solution of it.

REBUS.

Whence music floats, but breathes itself no sound,
A boy, who blind, yet aims the surest wound,
What, ever active, yields the sweetest rest,
That which, self-pleased, to others is a jest,
That which, tho' cold, can dazzling lustre spread,
What the young hope for, and yet what they dread.

What cannot speak, yet is with thought replete,
A shield from showers, and from the solar heat;
What coward and christian to accept, both fear,
What dies in giving, yet's a gift most dear;
The charm that makes each charm the more to please,
What by the infection saves I om the disease;
What to its want of light its splendor owes,
What is, when kept, but dies when you disclose,
Joy's glittering offspring, and yet oft-ever woe'd
The cause that spreads around a cause-less gloom,
A bloom that blushes, where there is no bloom!

Each of the above lines to be answered by a word—and the initials of all the words will give a lady's name.
D. M'K.

EPITAPH ON MR. MILES.

This tombstone is a milestone—Hah! how so?
Because beneath lies Miles—who's Miles now;
A little man he was, a dwarf in size,
But now stretch'd out, at least Miles long he lies.
His grave though small, contains a space so wide,
It has Miles in breadth, and Miles in length beside.

BOASTING.

A man boasting of his honesty, is generally a rogue—of his courage, generally a coward—of his riches, generally not wealthy—of democracy, generally an aristocrat—of his intimacy with great men, generally despised by those who may chance to know him—of his wit, popularity, and high standing—always a fool.

Customs.—At the balls in Brazil both the cavaliers and their dark-eyed partners dance ungloved. To present a gloved hand to a lady would be taken as an insult, as inferring the existence on her part of some cutaneous disorder.

SUNDAY PANTALOONS.

Ephraim Tender was a spruce buck as ever wore red whiskers and a dickey; and very economical withal, and tender hearted—i. e. his bosom was as susceptible of a lover's emotions, as is the aspin leaf to the touch. Ephraim fell in love with a cousin of mine, and while courting, proposed, one fine summer day, when the scenery of the surrounding country was "gorgeous with untold beauties," to give *his* "chosen and his fairest" a short ride. She hesitated: but Ephraim urged his suit zealously—*it should not cost her a cent*—he would get the chaise, and pay all expenses, &c.; and finally, overcome by his importunity, the girl concluded to go, and they set off together for Savin Hill. There had been a beautiful shower the preceding day, and during the ride, the wheel of the chaise, in the rapidity of its whirl, cast sundry uncouth dabs of mud and mire upon Ephraim's snow-white pantaloons, to his infinite chagrin, which was expressed as follows: "Oh! dear, Lydia, what will my marm say—I aint worn these 'ere trowsers mor'n four Sundays."—*Bost. Com.*

RICH AND COMFORTABLE.

One of the wealthiest farmers on the Connecticut, in a town not far below this tells the following story—"When I first came to settle, about 40 years ago, I told my wife I meant to be rich—all she wanted was enough to make her comfortable." I went to work and cleared up my land. I've worked hard ever since; and have got rich as I want to be. Most of my children have settled about me, and they all have good farms. But my wife a'nt comfortable yet."

SITE OF EGYPT.

"Eh, wasna Mr. A—, really fine in his sermon the day, Christy?" said an old woman to a neighbor, as they were returning from one of the places of public worship in Cupar-Fife; "how nicely he tauld us a' about Egypt an' the Red Sea." "Weel I wat that's true, Janet he's a clever man yon"—said her companion;—"but can ye tell whare that place Egypt is?" To this puzzling question Janet, with the most admirable naivette, replied, "Me, woman, how should I ken whare it is? but I reckon hawsomever that it's somegate about Dumfries shire!"

Frederick William, father of Frederick the Great of Prussia, painted, or fancied he painted, but his works were mere daubs. Such, however, was not the language of his courtiers, when descanting on the merits of the Royal Appelles. On one occasion his Majesty favored them with the sight of a new specimen.—'Suppose,' said the King, 'that some great painter, Rubens, or Raphael, for instance, had painted this picture; do you think it would fetch a considerable price?' 'Sire,' replied the Baron de Polnitz, who passes for the most practised and the most obsequious of his Majesty's courtiers, 'I assure you that a connoisseur could not offer less for such a picture than 25,000 florins.' 'Well then, Baron,' cried the gratified monarch, 'you shall receive a proof of my munificence. Take the picture for 5000 florins, which you shall pay me in ready money; and as I wish to render you a service, you have my permission to sell it again.' 'Ah, sire, cried the Baron, (who was fairly caught in his own snare,) I can never consent to take advantage of your Majesty's generosity.' 'No reply,' said the King; 'I know that I make you a handsome present, by which you will gain 15,000 florins or more. But your zeal for my interest has been proved, and I owe you some recompense. Your love for the arts, as well as your attachment to my person, entitle you to this mark of my esteem.'

Curious Names of the 17th Century.—The eccentric manner of giving names to children during the time of the civil wars in England, when the commonwealth party seemed to desire to exhibit their piety in every thing is truly remarkable. In the *Little Parliament*, one of the most active members was Mr. Barebones. Of this family, there were three brothers, each of whom had a sentence for his name, viz: 'Praise-God Barebones;' 'Christ-came-into-the-world to save Barebones;' and, 'If-Christ-had-not-died thou-hadst-been-damned Barebone!' Another: Through-much-tribulation-to-enter-into-the-kingdom-of-heaven Clapp. It was said that the genealogy of our Saviour might be learnt from the names in Cromwell's regiments, and that the muster-master used no other list than the first chapter of Matthew. A jury was returned in the county of Sussex of the following names:—Accepted Trevor; Redeemed Compton; Faint-not Hewitt; Make-peace Heaton; God-reward Smart; Stand-fast-on-high Stringer; Earth Adams; Called Lower; Kill-sin Pimple; Return Spellman; Be-faithful Joyner; Fly-debate Robert; Fight-the-good-fight-of-faith White; More-fruit Fowler; Hope-for Bending; Graceful Harding; Weep-not Billings; Meek Brewer.

MILITARY.

"Feller Ossifers and Gentlemen Sogers," said a Connecticut Jonathan who had just been appointed to the honorable station of *Corporal* in a company of militia invincibles, "I'm ternally obliged to ye, by gaudy, for 'pinting me a korperal, for I'll be darn'd to farnation if I can't cut out Joe Gawky now, and git Poll Higgins, in spite of broomsticks and pumpkins."

Printing in Gold.—The art of printing at the present day bids fair to be carried to the highest degree of mechanical excellence. On the ornamental improvement of the art, skill and ingenuity have been lavished in various ways. Printing in gold has been successfully tried on some small productions, but the first attempt at executing a large standard work in that expensive and luxurious mode is just now undertaken by Messrs. Harvey & Lowe. The work on which they have made their essay is indeed worthy of being written in letters of gold—it is "Milton's Paradise Lost." We have seen one sheet of it, and if the whole should be equal to the sample, it will be a splendid and unique specimen of English art. It is printed on fine drawing paper, and for elegance of type, and clearness and beauty of impression cannot be surpassed. The cover will be printed in crimson gold. We hope this curious and costly specimen of the noblest of mechanical arts will meet with the encouragement it deserves.—*London paper.*

RARA AVIS.

At the borough of Newport the number of electors (the corporation) was *twenty-three;* and in the case of a strongly contested election, the numbers were so equally divided that a Mr. Taylor had the casting vote. This he kept back, as each party imagined, from motives of private interest; but he made up his mind as to the choice, when it unfortunately happened that the party he had then espoused, not knowing his determination, offered him 2000*l.* This was indignantly rejected by Mr. Taylor, who then secretly determined to vote with the other party, who, unfortunately for themselves, made a more advantageous offer. Thus insulted on both sides, Mr. Taylor determined not to vote at all, but lay down his gown as a burgess of the corporation.

Religious Structure.—There is to be seen in the town of Carnac in France, immense ranges of upright stones, about four thousand in number, disposed in straight lines, about thirty feet distant from each other. The highest of these stones rise about twenty-two feet above the surface. They stand on a sandy plain where there is no species of vegetation. Their history is not known, but it is supposed, that they are the remains of some religious structure.

Reforming a Scold.—In the early period of the history of Methodism, some of Mr. Wesley's opponents, in the excess of their zeal against enthusiasm, took up a whole wagon load of methodists, and carried them before a justice. When they were asked what these persons had done, there was an awkward adience; at last one of the accusers said, "Why, they pretend to be better than other people; and besides, they prayed from morning to night." The magistrate asked if they had done any thing else? "Yes, sir," said an old man, "an't please your worship, they converted my wife.—Till she went among them, she had such a tongue! and now she is as quiet as a lamb."—"Carry them back, carry them back," said the magistrate, "and let them convert all the scolds in the town."

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

"Mr. Gurney's Steamer.—Mr. Herapath has published a letter in the Times respecting Mr. Gurney's steam-carriage, in which he contends strongly for their utility and practicability. The cost of one of these machines he estimates at from £400 to £600. The expense on a road for heel is only from two-pence to three-pence per mile; but including wear and tear, men, duty, turnpikes, &c., will be about a third of that of stage-coaches. A steamer might, in his opinion, be constructed to run on a common road fifty miles per hour, or more if required. In the trial before the Duke of Wellington, he rode with Mr. Gurney over a ground that had been measured at an average rate of nearly seventeen miles per hour; and where they had no interruption, at between twenty and thirty.

"A Royal Bequest.—According to a calculation made by M. Cæsar Moreau, if King Dagobert had placed out a *denier* (the twelfth part of a sol), at five per cent. compound interest, and the deposit had been preserved by all the successive kings of France down to the present day, the produce of this measure, divided amongst all the subjects of Charles X., would have given to each a round sum of one hundred millions of francs.

A New Diamond Mine.—The following piece of authentic London intelligence reaches us via the Paris papers:—An ivory-turner in London has just made his fortune in a singular manner; in sawing in two the tooth of an elephant he found in the centre of it a diamond the which he has already been offered £13,000 sterling!

Fredrick the Great being one day in company with the Abbe Bastini, (who was afterwards decorated with a Cardinal's hat) asked him what sort of a reception he would give him at Rome, should he ever occupy the pontifical chair? "I would order the black eagle to be admitted," replied the Abbe, "and pray him to cover me with his wings, but spare me with his beak."

Cheap Books.—There is at present in the course of publication in Paris, a beautiful edition of Buffon's works, in 18mo, with plates, the price of which is about sixpence-halfpenny per volume!

The French papers state that Captain Ross's expedition to the North Pole has reached safely the 67th of North latitude.

The Sultan has promised the hand of one of his daughters to Halil Pacha, if he is successful in his mission to the Court of Russia.

The inhabitants of Terceira being distressed to the utmost degree for money, have melted and coined the bells of the churches and monasteries.

Lord Stowell is noted for his eager pursuit of exhibitions; one day seeing a puff of a rare and curious crocodile, which was likely to prove the wonder of the town, his lordship was determined to be, as usual, the first in the room. However, as he was in the act of presenting his shilling to the beef-eater who stood at the door, the latter refused it and pulling him back, said, "No, my Lord! you shan't be so taken in neither, it is only the old snake your lordship has seen under three different disguises already."

A musical critic, in a late London paper, gives the following picturesque description:—"Madame Dulcken's performance on the piano-forte was an extraordinary exhibition of manual dexterity. She flew at the keys like a tiger cat, pounced upon the chords, tousselled them, shook them till she had her "wicked will of them;" scrambled up and down like a kitten among leaves; whisked off from Dan to Beersheba; played at leap-frog with her hands like one possessed; ran down the chromatic scale on double notes; up again, to show that she could do both; and all this amazing dexterity—equal in its kind to the tumbler in Drury Lane Pantomime, was bestowed upon a composition of at least twenty minutes duration, which did not contain one single thought worth hearing."

In a French treatise on horses, recently published, is the following anecdote:—A horse was attacked with an ulcer which resisted all treatment; he was alone, in a corner, melancholy and sad. By chance a companion arrived.—The pleasure which the animal experienced made in him a revolution so sensible, that the ulcer changed its nature, and became less inveterate. The sore was now ready to heal, when the companion of the sick horse was taken away. The effect which resulted on this same ulcer was such that it opened anew, and, to cure it, it was necessary to bring the other horse, which produced the most happy revolution and the perfect cure of the ulcer.

CONSUMPTION.

EFFECTS OF THE PULMEL.

THE following are two striking instances of cures performed by the *Pulmel*, among many lately communicated to us.

A young Millweight, of Wilmington, Delaware, in a confirmed consumption, confined to his room, and given up by his physician, was able to ride out after taking 5 bottles of Pulmel, and was restored to excellent health after taking 8 bottles. Communicated by Dr. T. Harlan.

Mrs. B——, of Philadelphia, labouring under a compound consumption of long standing, and given up by Dr. Parrish, was cured by a few bottles of Pulmel, within few months. Communicated by Mr. Reakirt.

The Pulmel sold as usual by the principal Druggists of Philadelphia, and also in the principal Cities of the United States. A pamphlet distributed gratis to applicants.
april 24—tf

WILLIAM HUGHES,
UNDERTAKER,
NO. 139 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Between Race and Vine Streets.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps always on hand a general assortment of Coffins of all sizes and patterns, plain and ornamented.

Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which, at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals attended to, furnishing hearse, carriages, ice boxes, &c. on the lowest terms.

Attendance at all hours. jan. 16—1y

WILLIAM M. EVANS'
(PATENT.)
UNALTERABLE
CHECKS,
NOTES, DRAFTS,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, &c.
Manufactured No. 2 Decatur street, Philadelphia.
march 13—3m

Porcelain and other Artificial Teeth.
ELLIS MIDDLETON, DENTIST,
NO. 188 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
Above Callowhill Street, Philadelphia.

N.B. E. M. will continue to perform the different operations on the teeth gratis, in the mornings, from seven until half past eight. april 10—4t

A MILLINER WANTED,

AT the North East corner of Ninth and Cherry streets; a very good hand. No other need apply. april 24—1t*

N. CANFIELD & CO'S,
PRIZE LIST, UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
No. 6, for 1830

30 38 52 26 54 11 6 49 22 32.

Combination,	30 38 52, Capital of...	$25,000
"	11 26 54,	10,000
	6 22 49,	5,000
	* 11 22 49,	1,000
	* 11 26 32,	400
	* 6 49 52,	250
	* 38 52 54,	200
	* 30 32 38,	100
	* 22 30 52,	100

* All said YESTERDAY by N. CANFIELD & CO. No 22 South Third street, directly opposite Congress Hall. Union Canal Lottery, No. 7, for 1830, draws in this city, on Saturday, the 8th of May—54 Number Lottery—8 drawn ballots.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

1 prize of	$30,000	5 prizes of	$800
1	10,000	10	500
1	5,000	10	400
1	4,000	10	300
1	3,000	10	200
1	2,452	16	100
5	1,000		

Price of tickets only $9; halves 4 50; quarters 2,25; eighths 1 12½.

Orders from the country promptly attended to if addressed to N. CANFIELD & CO. Philadelphia.
april 24—2t

TO THE PUBLIC.
PATENT ELASTIC TRUSS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs those laboring under the disease of rupture, that he has been appointed sole agent, for the sale of Dr. J. J. Heintzelman's late Improved Truss, adapted to the different species of that complaint to which male, female, and children are subject. To enter into a lengthy detail of the advantages this Truss possesses above the great variety of Trusses (formed on different principles) that have been from time to time introduced to public notice, is deemed unnecessary; in all cases of radical cures performed by Doctor Heintzelman, he has used this Truss as an auxiliary in confining properly, the parts, which ever has been the great desideratum, in which it may safely be assured that all other Trusses have been found deficient, in some respect.

To make a regular publication has been considered unnecessary, of the many certificates of its superiority over all other Trusses in confining the Rupture, by its close application to the parts, at the same time, producing neither pain or inconvenience. Those afflicted, will at once see the great utility of such a Truss, and to those we fearlessly state, that upon a trial, they will pronounce them superior to all others.

The subscriber has merely deemed it necessary to select a few of the many certificates from gentlemen of the first respectability.

Sir—In relation to the Truss constructed by Dr. H. for Ruptures, it has my decided approbation as one possessing more elasticity together with convenience, and confining the parts than any I ever used, having made use thereof, during the time I was under his care for a radical cure. WILLIAM HARRISON,
Dec. 20, 1829. No. 8 Old Germantown Road.

Sir—It gives me pleasure to state to you, that during the time I was under the care of Dr. Heintzelman for a radical cure of Hernia, he requested me to make use of a Truss of his construction as an auxiliary to confine the intestines, which I found to answer better than any of the different constructed Trusses.
WM. MITCHELL,
January 1, 1830. Camden, N. J.

Sir—The Truss I bought of you, which you informed me was a new improvement, is the best I have ever had. I have used Trusses of various kinds for fifteen years, and find it superior to them all. Yours, with respect,
GEO. JOHNSON, Morrisville.
Mr. Jos. Reakirt. March 6, 1830.

The certificates of John Sunn, Geo. Spies, and Wm. W. Auner, are in the daily papers, and with 40 or 50 others of respectable persons, may be seen at the store of JOSEPH REAKIRT, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, S. E. corner of Third and Callowhill streets.

N. B. A reasonable allowance to those who purchase to sell again. april 17—3m

Managers' Office, Pittsburgh.

THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY of Pennsylvania, Class No. 7, for 1830, will be drawn in the City of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 8th of May, 1830.

Capital prizes are, $30,000; 10,000; 5,000, 4,000.

Whole tickets $10; halves 5; quarters 2 50; eighths 1 25. Adventurers in Western Pennsylvania, and in the States of Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky, will please send their orders to the Managers' office, Pittsburgh—where all orders from abroad will meet with prompt attention.

Cash advanced for prizes on presentation.

☞ The Register containing the official statements of each drawing will be sent to each purchaser free of charge. Address GEORGE A. COOK, Agent for YATES & McINTYRE, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. april 24—4t

GREAT LUCK
FOR OUR COUNTRY CUSTOMERS.
11 26 54.....$10,000,

WE sent to Easton, Maryland, by letter; $5,000 we sent to Mount Holly, New Jersey.—Send your orders quick this Lottery. $30,000 High Prize. Tickets $10. Draws on 8th of May. You must direct your letters to REUBEN MANLY & CO.
104 South street, Philadelphia.

30 38 52 26 54 11 6 49 22 32.
april 24—2t

E. HENLEY & CO.
NO. 4 NORTH SECOND STREET,

HAVE just received and opened a large assortment of Fashionable Spring Millinery, consisting in part of a large and handsome assortment of English Straw Cottages, all sizes and qualities, Children and Ladies' Crimp Bonnets, White Straw, Buff and Pink Navarino Hats; Men and Boy's Palm Leaf Hats.

A handsome assortment of Battiste, for Bone Beaders.
do. do. Cambric, do. do.
do. do. Artificial Flowers.
do. do. Straw Bands and Straw Plait.

Which, together with their former stock, will be disposed of on reasonable terms. april 17—4t

GRAND EXHIBITION.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he will, for a short time, exhibit at No. 156 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, between Spruce and Pine streets, in the evening, from 7 until 10 o'clock, a fine Cosmorama, and Transparent Views of the most admired parts of Europe and America, with a collection of Natural Curiosities. Admittance 25 cents. Children half price.

N. B. The Subscriber has also the honor to inform the public, that any company wishing to see it at any time in the afternoons, will be gratified for the price of Three Dollars. F. DREER.

The exhibition to commence on Monday, 12th day of April, 1830. april 10—4t

Potter's Paper Ware House
REMOVED to No. 23 MINOR STREET, below Sixth, where may be had every description of PAPER manufactured in the United States, at the lowest mill prices, on a liberal credit, or discount for cash. mar. 27—tf

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY.

SOUTH West corner of Eighth and Market streets, Philadelphia. The subscriber informs his friends and the public that he continues his instruction in all the branches of an English education. Thankful to those who have favoured him with their patronage, and humbly asks a continuance of the same.

Satisfactory reference will be give to those who may desire it.

Private lessons will be given in Writing and English Grammar. Young ladies wishing to acquire a knowledge of Grammar, may attend in the afternoon of each day, at any hours which may best suit them.
mar. 27—3m J. H. CHAUNCEY.

ALUDINGTON is happy to inform his friends that his health is so far restored as to enable him to resume the duties of his SEMINARY. He feels the strongest emotions of gratitude towards those who have heretofore so liberally patronized his institution, and in a very especial manner towards those whose kind forbearance has induced them to wait for his recovery. In consequence of his illness, there is a vacancy for a few more pupils, from families of respectability, who will be thoroughly and systematically instructed in the different branches of a polite English and classical education.

WANTED, immediately, an ENGLISH TEACHER, of character, talents, and industry. Apply at his Seminary, third story, corner of Pine street and Green's Court, or at his residence, No. 81 Union street.
april 17—3t

MERCANTILE ACADEMY.
NEW SYSTEM OF WRITING, taught by R. MEIGNEGAL, No. 206 Race Street, which is sanctioned by professors, and gentlemen of the first taste.

The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to the important advantages to be derived from a knowledge of this superior system. By this mode, pupils are taught to sit with ease and elegance, and acquire in a short period that necessary accomplishment, so important to all, a beautiful running and legar hand writing, to write perfectly straight without lines, and with greater freedom than any system ever taught, and so great is the improvement, that eight or ten lessons often produces a bold free and elegant running hand, by those who could not write their names.

BOOK-KEEPING.

He also informs them that he has completed a new system of book-keeping, so as to enable the student to proficient himself in from 10 to 20 lessons, and to acquire a perfect knowledge of this important science, without fail. The advertiser has examined about 100 sets of books, in the first counting-houses of this city, within the last six months, which enables him to give the most perfect forms, and extensive explanations on the science. feb. 20—4m

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.
IF IT HAS NEVER FAILED.

THIS Medicine, the neverfailing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 169 PINE STREET, where application can be made *either by letter*, or personally. nov. 7—1y

LEBANON GARDEN.
JOHN PASCALL

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he will commence serving
TURTLE
SOUP,
on Sunday next, any time after 11 o'clock A. M., and continue to do so during the season. mh. 27—6t

CARPET MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE MILNER, No. 42 Race street, between Front and Second streets. He respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has got on hand a quantity of domestic carpeting, of a good quality, which he sells low for cash.

N. B. All kinds of customers' carpet, woven at the shortest notice, at No. 42 Race street. feb. 27—6m

TO MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber, having removed his establishment from Holmesburg to Bridesburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the building of Cotton Machinery of every description, of the latest and most approved plans now in use, viz:—Cotton Pickers, Lap Machines, Cards, Drawing Speeders, Mules and Throstles, Dressing Machines and Powerlooms for Muslin, Stripe, Ticking, Bagging Duck, Satinets, Cords and Velvet, made of the best materials and workmanship.

Also, Woollen Machinery, viz: Pickers, Cards with improved condensers, Jacks, Mules, raising and shearing Machines of the latest improved plans, and of the best materials and workmanship.

Also, Screws of every description, for Presses and Millers.

Also, Mill Gears, Shafts and Gudgeons finished or unfinished.

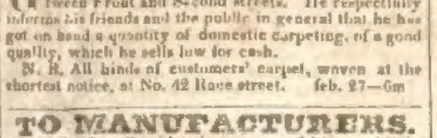
Having an iron foundry in operation, castings of every description will be made at short notice, and of superior quality—all of which will be executed at short notice, and at reduced prices. ALFRED JENKS.

N. B. Orders directed to me through the Post Office, Kensington, Philadelphia County, will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.
feb. 20—6m*

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,
Corner of Chesnut and Orange Streets,
WILMINGTON, DEL.

WM. ROBINSON & CO. return their thanks for the liberal encouragement they have received, and are still prepared to execute CASTINGS, such as housings, rollers, shafts, gudgeons, forge hammers and anvils, coupling boxes, retorts, pots, kettles, kirbs, calender and sugar mill rollers, steam engine work, mill gearing, and cotton and woollen machinery, with every description of casting from one ounce to seven tons. All the above Castings will be warranted soft, to turn or cut, and will be done upon terms as reasonable as at any place in the United States, and will be delivered in Philadelphia without charge. Patterns made to order, and mill gearing in general without charge.

N. B. All kinds of Cotton and Woollen Machinery furnished to order at the shortest notice.
feb. 20—3m



CHEAP HAT & CAP STORE,
NO. 362 NORTH SECOND STREET.

BROWN & SEDDON, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they intend keeping a large and general assortment of Gentlemen's, Youth's, and Children's superior ELASTIC WATER-PROOF HATS

Also, Fur, Seal and Cloth CAPS, at the above Store, as well as at their extensive Fashionable Hat Manufactory, No. 367 NORTH FRONT STREET.

Bespoke Hats made to any shape, on reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice, equal in quality and durability to any in the Union

N. B. Several hundreds of second hand Hats; Wool, Sea-grass, Tarpaulin, and Oil Cloth covered Hats, wholesale and retail, cheap for Cash. mar. 27—3m

REMOVAL.

PHILIP GARRETT & SON, importers of watches, plated ware, &c. have removed their store from No. 144 Market above Fourth, to NO. 11 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, below Market, 3 doors above the Indian Queen Hotel, where they offer for sale at low prices, an extensive assortment of jewellery, gold and silver patent lever, and other watches, thimbles, spectacles and eye-pointed pencil cases, silver spoons, soup ladles and sugar tongs, plated castors and candle sticks, fine steel scissors and pen knives; also, clock and watch maker's tools, materials, files, &c. &c.

Patent lever, duplex, lepine and all other watches repaired in the best manner and warranted.
mar. 27—6t

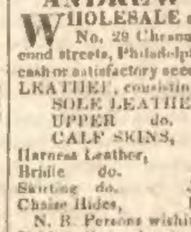
REMOVAL.

S. & S. BEDFORD respectfully inform their friends, that they have removed the School, lately taught at No. 81 South Third street, to the South West corner of Fifth and Cherry streets.
april 17—6t*

SELECT ACADEMY
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
At No. 205 South Fifth Street, (upper rooms.)

THE Subscriber announces to his patrons and the public, that the liberal patronage by which his previous efforts have been sustained, has induced him to make arrangements that he confidently believes will prove highly beneficial to those confided to his charge. A preparatory school will be opened on the 5th of April, for the reception of such as are disqualified by age or inadequacy of mental improvement, to enter the first Department. Instead of pursuing the monitorial system, the services of two gentlemen have been secured to aid the Principal. All the branches which a polite and liberal English education embraces will receive particular attention. The morals of the pupils, (which are often too much neglected,) will be strictly attended to. Maps and Globes will be used in Geographical instruction; and in every admissible case, practice will be combined with theory. For example, Altimetry and Longimetry will be taught practically as well as theoretically. Philosophical and Chemical apparatus will be used in the elucidation of principles, which, without such demonstrations, would be studied with as little satisfaction as profit. It is fully intended to afford every facility for improvement within the scope of the Principal, and to procure as extensive apparatus as the patronage of the public will warrant.

Cards, in which the particular branches taught, and the terms for instruction are specified, may be obtained by applying at the Academy to
mar. 27—8t W. M. COLLOM, Principal.



B. ROBINSON,
No. 82 MARKET STREET
One door above Strawberry st.
IMPORTER OF
WATCHES,
And Manufacturer of
JEWELLERY.

GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES, with three sets of Glasses, calculated to serve a person 15 years without further expense. A large assortment of the above, together with a variety of other goods, in his line, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. feb. 27—3m

G. W. FARR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS removed from 249 Market street, to No. 15 South Third street, a few doors below Market street, and has received, with the late fashions, a handsome assortment of blue, black and fancy coloured Cloths and Cassimeres; plain and fancy silk Velvets, Valencia, Toilinet, Marseilles, English and French Silk Vesting, which will be made to order in 12 hours notice. Medical students and strangers visiting the city, will find it to their advantage to call and examine the above goods.

N. B. Linen Collars, Stocks, Suspenders, Gloves Cravats, &c. feb. 20—tf

WAGER'S WINE STORE
NO. 173 CHESNUT STREET.
"Jolly" Champaigne Wine, Claret, &c.

BENINGER & SON, of New York, having the exclusive sale of the celebrated brand of Champaigne Wine "Jolly," have formed an arrangement with Peter Wager, of Philadelphia, for the exclusive sale of the same in the state of Pennsylvania, from whom this wine can be had on the most favorable terms.

JUST RECEIVED,
100 cases and boxes of 1 dozen each, "Jolly" Champaigne Wine, a part of this Wine is put up without wax on the cork.
50 boxes very superior Latour Claret.
25 boxes Chateau Leuville Claret, first growth of 1825.
50 boxes Haut Saturne.

These Wines on trial will be found equal to any Wine received in this city for many years, and will be sold low. april 10—4t

ANDREW R. CHAMBERS'

WHOLESALE and Retail LEATHER Store No. 29 Chesnut street, between Front and Second streets, Philadelphia, where may be had cheap for cash or satisfactory acceptances, all kinds of FINISHED LEATHER, consisting of

SOLE LEATHER, 1st, 2d, and 3rd qualities,			
UPPER	do.	do.	do.
CALF SKINS,	do.	do.	do.
Harness Leather,		Rag Hides,	Morocco Skins,
Bridle	do.	Lining do.	Lining do.
Skirting	do.	Japan do.	Binding do.
Chaise Hides,		Buck Skins,	Sheep do.

N. B. Persons wishing any of the above articles, will find it to their advantage to call at the above establishment. Orders attended to at the shortest notice.
feb 6—4 mo

ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS,

THE most valuable Medicine ever prepared for Coughs and Consumptions. The uncommon virtues that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS are well known to possess for the cure of Colds, Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs, leading to consumptions, is sufficiently proved from the fact that they have now been in use for seven years and that the demand for them is still rapidly increasing. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam*, and great numbers have voluntarily given Certificates of the benefits received in Consumptive Complaints of long standing, even where their cases were almost hopeless and where they had been given up by their physicians as incurable. A reference to the Certificates accompanying each Bottle, given by those of the first respectability, will satisfy every unprejudiced mind of the wonderful cures performed by this Valuable Medicine. Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attached, which have soon terminated in a seated Consumption, and proved fatal.—Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even Consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means in the hand of God of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health.

And I do further certify, that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huntington, living in the same place, was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years, and in 1825 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time so far restored her that she was soon able to do a good day's work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the public. PHILO JUDSON, Pastor of the Church in Ashford.

Ashford, Conn. Sept. 25, 1824.

For sale by I. Thompson, N. W. corner of Second and Market; T. W. Dyott, N. E. corner of Second and Race; E. & C. Yarnall & Co. Market, below Second; J. C. Jenkins, Market, near Third.
jan. 16—4m

FIRE PROOF DOORS
AND STANDING SCREW PRESSES.

PRESS Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete, with iron sides, for Tobacconists, Book Binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different sizes, for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.—MILL SCREWS and MILL SPINDLES, made to order, and SMITH WORK in general, by
CHARLES EVANS,
april 26—1y No. 33 Broad street.

Superior Cast Steel Edge Tools.

MANUFACTURED by Dunlop, Madeira & Co. Lennox Works, Chambersburg, Pa. Carpenters', Ship Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, of all kinds; Butcher's Choppers and Cleavers; Falling Axes; Chisels; Drawing Knives; Hatchets, &c. manufactured of the best steel, and if not good to be returned.

Also, a general assortment of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, for sale low, wholesale and retail, at
LESLEY & MEREDITH'S
Hardware Store, No. 243 Market street, six doors above Sixth street, Philadelphia. dec. 19—tf

PHILADELPHIA
PATENT LOCK MANUFACTORY,
No. 28 North Seventh street.

MICHAEL KATES respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has for sale, as above, a general assortment of Locks of every description, of his own manufacture, which he can warrant equal to any made in this country.

Orders for Locks received and executed with punctuality.

N. B. Bells Hung, Locks, &c. repaired as usual.
nov. 28—6m

REMOVAL.

GEORGE VOGEL, proprietor of the RED HORSE TAVERN, No. 32 North Second street, begs leave to tender his thanks to his friends and the public for past favors, and informs them that in consequence of rebuilding, on my house in North Second street, opposite the old stand, for 6 months. And he also informs his friends and others, that he intends to occupy the new house as soon as finished.

N. B. The Stables are now and well contained kept in good order. Entrance to stables from Cherry Lane, between Front and Second streets, and also from Second and Front streets, in Conley. Every attention will be paid by a sopping at
april 17—tf

McKOY

ORIGINAL BRAND and STAMP MAKER, WHITESMITH, &c. No. 5 TANNER STREET, Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, continue to make and cut BRANDS and STAMPS of every description, for Millers, Carpenters, Hoemakers, Smiths, &c.

Also, Biscuit Baker's Dockers of all kinds, Tools in iron, Brass and Steel, Screw Stocks, Tapers made and warranted. april 17

BOARDING.

MRS. E. SMITH has opened a boarding house in St. Tammany, near Fifth street, where she will be happy to accommodate persons who may wish to obtain genteel boarding, on moderate terms.
april 17—4t

PATENT FLY-NET

FOR CARRIAGE, GIG, OR SADDLE HORSE.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters Patent granted by the President of the United States, for the manufacture and vending of the above article, begs leave to inform the public, that he is now for sale at his Coach-Lace, Fringe, and Net Store in this City.

The above improved Patent Fly Net is made of various colours, such as White, Yellow, Blue, to suit either Plated, Brass, or Japan mounted Harness, and which for beauty durability, and convenience excels every thing of the kind heretofore offered to the public. Apply to HENRY KIRK,
april 10—6m No. 22 North Third st.

G. W. CARPENTER'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT AND HEPATICA TRILOBA.—This Plant has proved to be a safe and valuable Medicine in Coughs, spitting of blood, Consumption, and other Complaints.

Most of the Medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed principally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solution, which although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, increase the disease and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, sedative and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and this without the inconvenience attended with any unpleasant effects; it also settles the stomach in all cases, and is a pleasant and safe medicine to take.

It has generally been administered in the form of infusion or decoction; this has most frequently been rendered nauseous by those unacquainted with pharmaceutical operations, and has brought this medicine into disrepute and prevented its application in many cases where it otherwise would have proved highly useful and beneficial.

To guard against these inconveniences, and to place before the public a concentrated preparation of this valuable article of uniform strength, George W. Carpenter is pleased to announce the preparation of Compound Syrup of Liverwort, which will obviate all the disadvantages above described. This preparation is effective as it can be made from the fresh plant, and has been considerably improved by the tonic and astringent Medicines which have been selected as adjuncts. Prepared and sold only, by
G. W. CARPENTER,
At his Chemical Warehouse, No. 301 Market street.
For sale as above, Conc. Fluid Ext. Sarsaparilla, Solidified Copaiva, Saratoga Powders, Cubeb Comp. T